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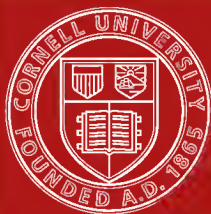
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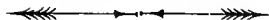
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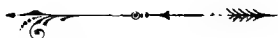


Canada

Prince Edward Island



Garden Province of Canada



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SECOND EDITION (RE-WITTEN AND REVISED)



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MURLEY & GARNHUM, STEAM PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS

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PREFACE

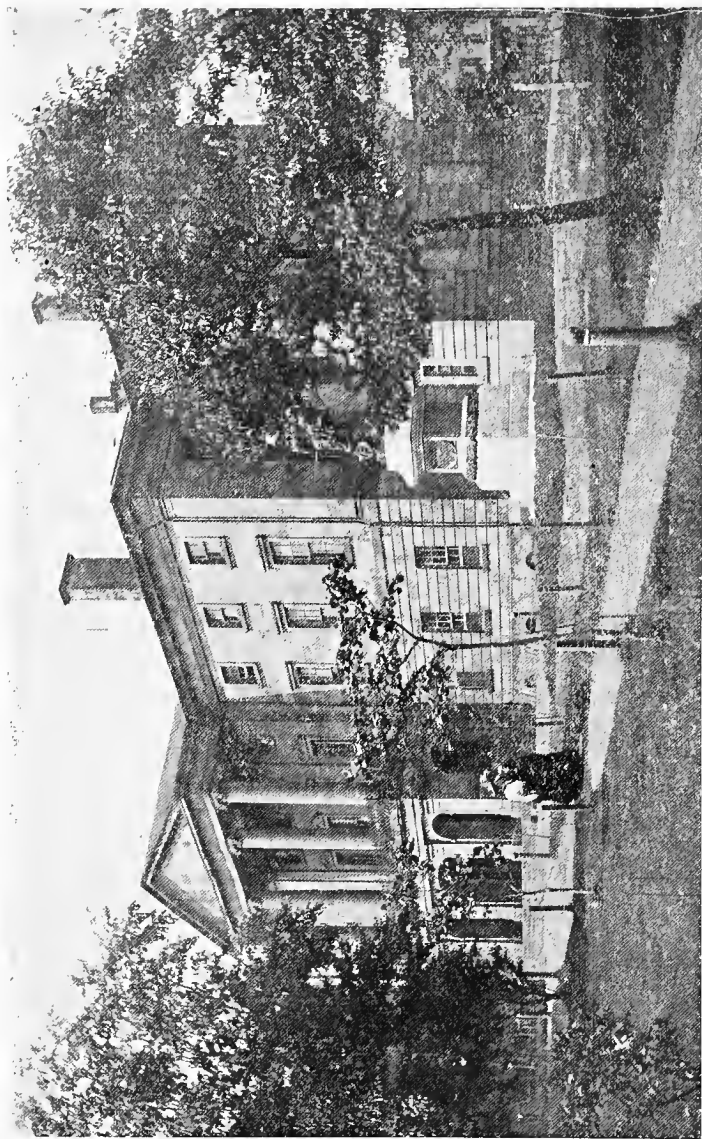
THIS HAND-BOOK, like its first edition issued in 1899, was suggested by the numerous inquiries received at the Legislative Library from abroad, respecting the tourist attractions, history, and sociological features of Prince Edward Island. In the compilation of the work—touching as it does upon many subjects—every available material has necessarily been taken advantage of; credit being given (except in one instance by inadvertence) where the language of others has been adopted. The chapters on agriculture, oyster-fishing, etc., were submitted to and revised by experts; and to these gentlemen, as well as to all others who kindly authenticated and furnished facts, sincere thanks are tendered. The preparation and issuing of the book—undertaken at the request of the Premier of the Province—has occupied a period of nine months; and although the work has been performed under adverse circumstances—mainly after office hours and co-incidentally with exacting official duties—the compiler believes that the book will be found reliable and up-to-date.

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THE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.—“A fine old structure rich with the political memories of sixty years.”



"This Land has a spell to Enchant me."

Prince Edward Island

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

Geographical Situation In the great bay of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and separated from the Continent by the Northumberland Strait, lies the Province of Prince Edward Island—the "low and beautiful land" that Cartier saw in 1534. It is situated between 46° and $47^{\circ} 7'$ North Latitude and 62° and $64^{\circ} 27'$ West Longitude, and is distant from New Brunswick at the nearest point 9 miles, from Nova Scotia 15 miles, and from Cape Breton 30 miles. In form the Island is an irregular crescent, concaved towards the north, with such an exceedingly indented coastline that no part of the country is far distant from the sea. The principal high lands are a chain of hills which traverse the country north and south between DeSable and New London Bay. The Island is 140 miles long, from 2 to 34 miles wide, and contains an area of about 2,184 square miles or 1,397,991 acres.

Historical and Descriptive

Geological Features The rocks of Prince Edward Island consist mainly of beds of red, brown and grey sandstone and red clay shale, with "layers of coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants." The disintegrated red sandstone forming the upper strata gives that peculiar redness to the soil which always attracts the attention of visitors. Historically, the rock structure belongs largely to the Permian and Triassic formations—the former occupying Prince County, the eastern half of Queen's County and the greater part of King's County; and the latter covering the north-western half of Queens, including the range of hills before mentioned, and running eastward as far as Wiltshire and Rustico, and some areas in King's County. The chief modern deposits are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sands, alluvial clays, and "mussel mud" or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays. In several parts of the Island—particularly in Prince County—are numerous granite and Laurentian rocks—in some cases many miles from the shore. These must have been derived from Nova Scotia, and Labrador or Newfoundland, and were evidently cast there by the ice in some by-gone age. There are practically no minerals—neither gold (with the exception of a very minute quantity discovered in 1885 on the western shore of the Island, occurring in connection with black sand) gypsum nor coal having yet been found. If there be coal, it is probably at too great a depth to be immediately available.

Peat Peat-bogs occur in many parts of the Island but with the exception of three, they are usually of small extent, and depth. The three turbaries referred to are: Lennox Island, Richmond Bay, where there are 250,000 square yards, the Squirrel Creek deposit near Richmond Bay of 2,420,000 square yards, and the Black Bank Bog, Cascumpec, area 2,816,000 square yards. In view of the coming importance of peat as fuel, the estimated number of

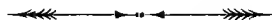
Historical and Descriptive

tons contained in these turbaries and value, may be interesting :

* Lennox Island Bog	20,200 tons,	value @ \$4	\$80,800.00
Squirrel Creek Bog,	500,000 “	“ “	2,000,000.00
Black Bank Bog,	1,777,248 “	“ “	7,108,992.00
	2,297,448 “		\$9,189,792.00

The Sand Dunes

The Island originally covered a larger area than at present, its shores on all sides, but more particularly on the north, having succumbed to the waves. The sand has now constructed a barrier on the north side which will stop any further encroachments of the sea in that direction. These sand-dunes bar the sea from the land for a distance of 50 miles. They extend in long lines across the bays and parallel to the coast, and sometimes reach a height of 50 or 60 feet. The continuous action of the wind upon the waste of the red sand-stone piles it into irregular heaps and ridges, where it is held together by the roots of the coarse grasses, but is very liable to frequent changes through the breaking of the surface or the cropping of the grass by cattle. Between these hills and the shore are formed lagoons or ponds—the haunts of fish and sea-fowl.



HISTORICAL SKETCH

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S history is interesting and in some respects unique in the annals of British Colonies.

The exact date of the discovery of the Island will probably never be settled, for the mists of the cloudy past have thrown over it a veil difficult of penetration. To John Cabot, a Venetian, who with his three sons sailed under a Royal Commission from Henry VII of England “ for the discovery of the

* Dawson's Geological Report on P. E. Island, 1871.

Historical and Descriptive

Isles, regions and provinces of the heathen and infidels," is generally accorded the distinction of first viewing this Island—June 24th, 1497—and naming it Saint John in honor of the day—Saint John's Day. Some authorities maintain that Cabot's son Sebastian discovered it in 1498; while others contend that it was Champlain who in 1603, named the Island "Isle St. Jean" and planted upon its ruddy soil the *Fleur-de-lis*. Unfortunately, no details of the earliest voyages have been preserved.

In 1534, Jacques Cartier, the intrepid mariner of St. Malo, made his initial voyage to the new world. He sighted Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, touched at various points on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, and first trod Canadian soil at Brest, on the coast of Quebec. Thence he called at the Magdalen Islands, and afterwards reached St. John's shore. That this Island was beautiful even before it received the charm which cultivation has since imparted, is evident from the quaint descriptions of the land as Cartier saw it, from one of which—the "Relation Originale"—we quote as follows:

"All this land is low and the most beautiful it is possible to see, and full of beautiful trees and meadows; but in it we were not able to find a harbor, because it is a low land, very shallow and all ranged with sands. We went ashore in several places in our boats, and among others into a beautiful but very shallow river, where we saw boats of savages, which were crossing this river, which on this account, we named the River of Boats.

That day we coasted along the said land nine or ten leagues, trying to find some harbor, which we could not; for as I have said before, it is a land low and shallow. We went ashore in four places to see the trees, which are of the very finest and sweet smelling, and found that there were cedars, pines, white elms, ashes, willows and many others to us unknown. The lands where there are no woods are very beautiful, and all full of peason, white and red gooseberries, strawberries, blackberries, and wild grain like rye; it seems there to have been sown and ploughed. This is a land of the best temperature which it is possible to see, and of great heat, and there are many doves and thrushes and other birds; it only wants harbors."

And from another :

“ All the said land is low and plaine, and the fairest that may possibly be seen full of goodly meadows and trees.—*Hakluyt*.

Struggles between
England and
France.

The Island was long neglected by the British Government, but its pristine loveliness seems to have attracted the French, for in 1523 it was appropriated by that nation as part of the discoveries of Verazzani, a native of Florence, who was sent westward by Francis I of France. Until the country finally passed into the hands of the British in 1763, while not the scene of any actual conflict, it was continually changing hands. All through the years were occurring the fierce wars between the Gaul and the Anglo-Saxon for the possession of New France. The treaty of Utrecht in 1713 closed one of these struggles and P. E. Island was ceded to Britain. In 1745 the two powers were again at war, Louisburg was captured by the British and the Island of Saint John was seized by the New England forces. The great fortress was restored to the French in 1748 by the treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle, but in 1758 it once more fell into the hands of the British under the leadership of the gallant Wolfe ; and a body of soldiers under Captain Lord Rollo took possession of Prince Edward Island in the name of the King of Great Britain. Then followed the fall of Quebec, and by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Cape Breton, the Island of St. John and Acadia were ceded to Britain, the two Islands named being placed under the Government of Nova Scotia. But the Acadians maintained a determined hostility, and assisted the Indians in committing many depredations in Nova Scotia. Strong means were used to enforce their submission, and some were deported to Canada, and the Southern Colonies ; while others returned to France rather than swear allegiance to England.

The Island was erected into a separate government in 1769, but the first Governor, Walter Patterson, did not

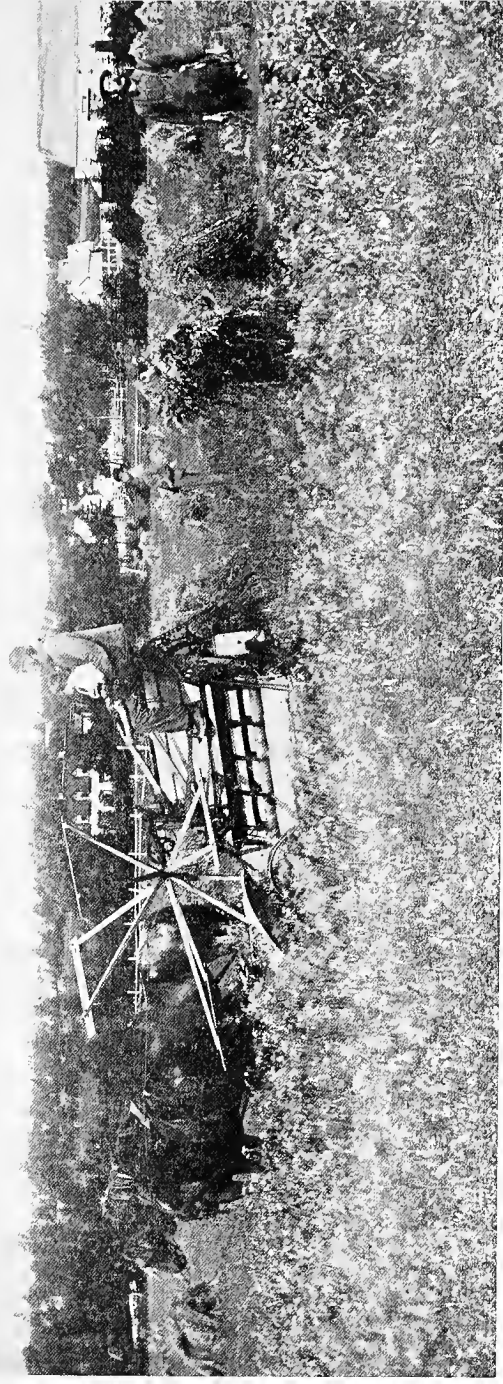
Historical and Descriptive

arrive until the autumn of 1770. A Council was then sworn in and the ordinances of the Governor in Council had the force of law until 1773 when the first house of representatives was elected by the people. A session was held the same year and the ordinances already passed by the Governor and his Council were confirmed by the Assembly. A second election was held in 1774. The members—eighteen in number (the names not being available)—were returned for the whole Island and not for any particular district. Sessions of this Assembly were held in 1774 and 1776 when various laws were passed. The third election for the Assembly was held in 1779 when the following members were returned :

John Budd	James Richardson
James Campbell	John Clark
David Higgins	Benjamin Chappell
Walter Berry	Dugald Stewart
James Curtis	William Craig
Thomas Mellish	Cornelius Higgins
David Lawson	William Warren
Moses Delesderniers	Thomas Hyde
John Webster	Alexander Davidson

This House held a number of sessions and was not dissolved until 1785. The Council referred to above possessed both executive and legislative powers, and it so continued until 1839 when a separation took place. From that year to 1893, there were two Councils—a Legislative and an Executive.

In 1775, two American schooners touched at Charlottetown, plundered the town, and carried off to the American headquarters, the acting Governor, Hon. Mr. Callbeck, and other prominent citizens. But Washington promptly dismissed the Commanders, returned the prisoners, with expressions of regret for their privations, and restored the stolen property. During the American Revolution (1774-



CHARLOTTETOWN ROADVIEW — A typical farm scene showing "August's" threshing grain.

(Photo by Albert Mit)

1776) the Island remained loyal to Great Britain, and was resorted to by ships of war and converted into a military station.

Efforts at
Colonization

Glancing back one hundred years (1663) we find Isle St. Jean with other islands granted by the Company of New France to Sieur Francois Doublet, a mariner of Honfleur, France, who with others, established fishing stations; but it was not until the Peace of Utrecht, that the Island began to attract settlers, many of whom were Acadians from the ceded territory. The country, however, still remained under French control, and French settlements sprang up. About 1715 the permanent peopling commenced, but colonization was slow, for in 1728 the population was only 300, and in 1745, it did not exceed 1000 souls. During the struggles between England and France, the Island received considerable additions to its population in the shape of French settlers from Cape Breton as well as from Bretagne, Picardy and Normandy; and after the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, in 1755, many of the refugees came to Isle St. Jean. The produce of these colonists—grains and beef—was in great demand for the fortresses of Louisburg and Quebec. Many plans were now suggested for the settlement of the country. In 1763 the Earl of Egmont, First Lord of the Admiralty, endeavoured to obtain a grant of the Island, and to hold the same in fee simple of the Crown. He proposed that it should be divided into 12 districts, ruled over by as many barons, and that he himself should be Lord in Chief of the whole Island—he was to introduce all the paraphernalia of the feudal system. His plans were set forth in a memorial to the King and were backed up by communications addressed to the Lords of Trades and Plantations and supported by distinguished military and other influential persons. The King referred the matter to the Board of Trade, but the Board in 1764 reported against the adoption of Egmont's scheme and his proposal was rejected. In May 1768 Lieutenant Governor

Historical and Descriptive

Francklin, of Nova Scotia, received instructions from the King for the granting of land and laying out of towns in the Island of St John, and accordingly on the 21st day of that month there sailed from Halifax for the Island Messrs. Morris and Deschamps surveyors, civil officers, magistrates, artificers and material for temporary lodgments. Morris and Deschamps then laid out the ground on which Charlottetown was to be built; and the former afterwards proceeded to lay out Georgetown and Princetown, receiving 10s. a day while on this service. Isaac Deschamps was appointed Judge of the Island, and on the 22nd of June the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace were opened and justices of the peace were sworn in.

Early

Settlements.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of colonization, the Island gradually became populated with very desirable settlers, who devoted themselves to farming and fishing. These settlers formed separate communities and each long preserved its national characteristics. The French were the first arrivals and naturally located in low sunny districts along the coast and on the shores of the most accessible bays. Their earliest settlements were Port La Joie (Charlottetown), Pinette and Crapaud, followed later by St. Peters, Rollo Bay, (named after the British Commander) French Fort, Rustico, (settled in the early part of the 18th century), Tryon, Miscouche, Cape Egmont, Holland Bay and Tignish. The English located at Little York, Winsloe, Suffolk, Covehead, (settled in 1770), Bideford and New London, where a ship arrived from London in 1774. The Scotch settled at Malpeque, Princetown, (1770) and Murray Harbor. Highlanders located at Tracadie, Belfast (1803), Strathalbyn and Brown's Creek, (settled from the Isle of Skye), East Point, Dundas and Belfast (1803.) Of Irish settlements the principal were Monaghan and Newton, in Queen's County, adjoining Belfast. Loyalists located in 1785 at Lots 49 and 50, Pownal, Bedeque and Richmond Bay. A settlement of

Historical and Descriptive

Guernsey people was made at Murray Harbour in 1788: The Western coast had a scattered population of Scotch, English, Irish and French.

In 1780, the Legislature, on the suggestion of Governor Patterson, passed an act changing the name of St. John to that of New Ireland, but this was disallowed. The original name was retained until 1799, when, on account of the inconvenience arising from the fact that towns in two neighboring colonies bore practically the same name, and also out of compliment to the Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria, it was changed by an act of the Colonial Legislature to Prince Edward Island. The Duke at that time was commander of the forces at Halifax, and he had built a fort and established a garrison at Charlottetown.

Like the rest "of the Maritime" the Island of Prince Edward received its quota of loyalists. When Shelburne, in Nova Scotia—that great city that was to be,—founded after the close of the Revolutionary War by those who were not satisfied with the new order of things—collapsed, about one hundred of its inhabitants came to Prince Edward Island, settling mostly on the south shore. Many well-known families of to-day—thrifty and prosperous citizens of such fine farming districts as Bedeque, Pownal, Vernon River, etc.,—are descendants of those who in 1783 preferred George of England to his namesake of Washington.

Prince Edward Island remained a separate Province from the 1st of May, 1769, until July 1st, 1873, when it became part of the Dominion of Canada. An agitation for the establishment of responsible government started in 1834, resulted in this being granted in 1851, since which time the Executive has been recognized as responsible to the Legislature. Some Acts of very great importance were afterwards passed, among others being those providing for the establishment of a uniform rate of postage, the assimilation of the currency, and free education; and in 1853 a measure was

enacted, which conferred universal suffrage on the people. Since Confederation, the Island's history is the record of its marvellous agricultural expansion and its advancement educationally and otherwise, all of which is chronicled elsewhere.

The Land Question. No historical sketch of Prince Edward Island would be complete without reference to what is known as "The Land Question." When in 1767 the whole Province, with the exception of three Lots and some small reservations, was alienated in one day by the Crown, there was fastened upon the country an incubus which it took over a century to get rid of. A survey was begun by Captain Samuel Holland in 1764 and completed in 1766, by which the Island was divided into 67 lots or townships of about 20,000 acres each and granted by means of a lottery to persons (principally officers of the army and navy) who were considered to have claims upon the British Government. The grantees were to encourage the fisheries, pay from 2s. to 6s. per hundred acres as quit rents reserved for the salaries of those officers necessary for the administration of the colonial affairs, and to settle the land within ten years with foreign Protestants in the proportion of at least one person to every two hundred acres. In 1768 the proprietors petitioned the Home Government for the erection of the Island into a separate Government, promising to defray by their quit rents the costs of such administration. This prayer was granted, and in 1770 the Island was separated from Nova Scotia and a local government was formed. But the results of this arrangement were very unsatisfactory. The landlords failed to pay the civil list and the conditions of settlement were almost wholly disregarded. Very few of the original grantees carried out the terms, their only object being to convert the grants into cash as speedily as possible; and many of them sold their estates to parties in England. The inhabitants were subjected to the greatest inconvenience, the absentee proprietors neither improving the land themselves

nor allowing others to do so. Even after an extension of the time for settlement and the introduction of British subjects instead of foreigners, not a single township contained the requisite number of settlers. The Island Legislature persistently directed the attention of the Home Government to the non-fulfilment by the landlords of the conditions of their grants, and urged the forfeiture of the same. For many decades, people, parliament and governors endeavoured to devise a remedy; but all their efforts, owing to the influence of the absentee landlords, were in vain. Acts for the revesting in the Crown of the granted lands were passed by the Colonial Legislature and forwarded to England for the Royal Assent but were disallowed or never again heard of. Delegations sent to the old country were not even given a hearing; and proceedings for the forfeiture of several estates under a Court of Escheat, which was established in 1818, were, by order of the Crown, stopped, and all claim to forfeiture relinquished. At every general election the settlement of the question was made a live issue, only to sink into oblivion when the contest was over. The British Government did, indeed, about 1840, assume payment of the civil list and order that the quit rents be enforced, but the payments were never made. The proprietors not only secured the disallowance of every Act passed by the Island Legislature to remedy the grievance, but procured as well an abatement in quit rents due the Crown. The latter action, however, proved beneficial, as it enabled some of the estates against which were heavy charges, to be sold to parties who endeavoured to bring in settlers—a notable instance being the Selkirk estate. In 1860 a Commission invested with powers to settle all matters in dispute between landlord and tenant, was appointed, sat, and made an award; but upon a technicality raised by the proprietors regarding the manner in which estates should be valued, the award was laid aside. Then began again the contest between the people and landlordism. The failure of the Commission almost drove



BAY FORTUNE.—“One of the Island’s beauty spots.”

Photo by W. Cunniff

the Colonists into a state of rebellion. The "Tenant League" was formed, meetings were held and the yeomanry of Queen's County, better known as the "Posse Comitatus" were called out to suppress the demonstrations. Affairs remained *in statu quo* until 1875, after the union of the Island with Canada, when a sum of \$800,000 (under the terms of union) was placed at the service of the Island government for the purchase of the proprietors' estates, and after the appointment of a commission under the "Land Purchase Act, 1875," for the purpose of making the awards, the difficulty was finally disposed of. This question has now become a thing of the past, absentee proprietorship has been abolished, and the Provincial Government has purchased the interests of the landlords with the object of making the farmers freeholders. The majority of the tenants have availed themselves of this immense advantage, and at the present time only about 28,000 acres remain unsold of the 843,981 acquired by the Government; and of this quantity but 16,000 acres represent land held by parties who have not yet purchased. The remaining 12,000 acres may be regarded as the available, uncultivated and vacant Government lands. These consist in the main of barren lands of poor quality, the best having of course been taken up in the first instance, and their price averages from 25 cents to \$1 per acre. Parties purchasing are required to pay 30 per cent. down and the balance in two years. Thus did little Prince Edward Island do away with its landlords and throttle forever the *bete noire* of landlordism—a question that is only now being grappled with in its sister green isle across the sea.

On the 14th day of July, 1769, an order was made by His Majesty, King George III, in Council, directing the preparation of a seal for Prince Edward Island, then styled the "Island of St. John in America" such seal to bear a device of which the following is a description taken from the Order-in-Council:—

Armorial
bearings

Historical and Descriptive

“ On the one side a representation of a large spreading oak with a shrub under it and this legend or motto underneath : ‘ Parva sub ingenti,’ and this inscription round the circumference, ‘ Sigillum Insulae Sancti Johannis in America,’ and on the reverse, His Majesty’s Arms, Crown, Garter, Supporters, and Motto, with this inscription round the circumference ‘ Georgius Tertius Dei gratia, magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvici et Lunaeburgi Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector.’ ”

This seal, modified by order of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in Council of the 4th February, 1839, as regards the inscription, to suit the altered personality of the Sovereign and the change in the Island’s name, has ever since continued to be the Great Seal of the Province.

The Coat-of-Arms of Prince Edward Island is the only Canadian one which has a motto.



General Description of Prince Edward Island

THE Province is divided into three Counties—Prince, Queen's and King's, sub-divided into 14 districts or parishes as follows:

IN PRINCE	IN QUEEN'S	IN KING'S
North Parish	Grenville	St. Andrew's
Egmont	Hillsborough	St. George's
Halifax	Charlotte	St. Patrick's
Richmond	St. John's	East Parish
St. David's	Bedford	

The parish lines are but little recognized, the more general sub-division being by lots or townships of which there are 67 running numerically from west to east.

The At the time of Holland's survey, a capital town
Royalties in each county was laid out, the supposed most suitable site for a future city being selected—and to each of these town sites was attached a royal domain or district called a "Royalty", and also a Common. In Prince County, Princetown and Royalty, containing an area of 4,000 acres; in Queen's, Charlottetown and Royalty, 7,300 acres, with a further reservation of 520 acres for Fort Amherst (now Warren Farm); and in King's County, Georgetown (Les Trois Rivières) and Royalty, 4,000 acres, were surveyed and laid off. The intention was that the man who held a lot in the town should be allowed a lot in the Royalty for pasturing purposes; and the Royalties accordingly for a distance of two miles from the town

Historical and Descriptive

were divided into pasture lots—Princetown and Georgetown Royalties into 8 acre lots and the Charlottetown Royalty into 12 acre lots. The Common was situated between the town and the Royalty and was for pasture purposes in "common". In the early days considerable trade was carried on by the French between Princetown (on Richmond Bay) and Quebec. But trade went to the south shore of the Island, Princetown was supplanted as a capital by St. Eleanor's and then by Summerside, and it is yet an embryonic city. Georgetown, the capital of King's, is still a town; and the City of Charlottetown, the capital of Queen's and of the Province, has long since reached its majority. The Province is greatly indented by arms of the sea, in two places the converging waters approaching within a couple of miles of each other, almost cutting the Island into three equal parts. The country is well watered by streams and brooks.

Prince Prince is the occidental county, contains 23
County lots, and has an area of about 467,000 acres. It is more invaded by the sea than the rest of the Province—Richmond Bay being the largest estuary—and it is slightly less elevated than either Queen's or King's; but its scenery is equally attractive. The population of the County is 40,069.

Towns and Summerside, its only town, is the second in
Villages size in the province and has a population of about 3,000. It is situated on Bedeque Bay in the centre of one of the finest farming districts, and has a large trade, being the principal oyster mart of the Island. It possesses a good harbor, and during the season of navigation has daily communication by steamer with New Brunswick. The town is lighted by electricity and boasts of the largest and finest departmental store in the Maritime Provinces. Its schools are excellent and hotels comfortable. Among the more important villages are Alberton, Tignish, Kensington and Victoria, all growing trade centres. Alberton is at the

Historical and Descriptive

west end of the County and possesses the only harbor—Cascumpec Bay—available on a long stretch of coast.

Queen's County Queen's County occupies the centre of the Island and is the largest of the royally-named trio, having an area of about 486,400 acres. It contains 23 lots, and is more diversified by hill and dale than either of the other counties. Hillsborough Bay, with its ramifications, is its greatest estuary. The population of the county is 43,364.

THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.—Charlottetown, the capital, and the third in size of the cities of the Lower Provinces, was founded by Morris and Deschamp in 1768, and was incorporated in 1855. It is situated on gently rising ground at the confluence of the York, Elliot and Hillsborough Rivers, and possesses one of the finest harbours in the world. It is the principal shipping port of the "Garden Province" and has a thriving trade. This city is the eastern terminus of the Plant Steamship Line; is a port of call for the boats of the Quebec Steamship Company plying between Montreal and Gulf of St. Lawrence ports, and several other lines; and is the headquarters of the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company, whose boats have ploughed the waters of the Strait for forty years. One of the healthiest towns in Canada, it is yearly becoming more desirable as a place of residence. It rejoices in excellent water, pumped from an artesian well to a reservoir and brought thence by gravitation into the city—possesses a modern system of sewerage, telephones and electric lights; and needs but a modern hotel, an electric railway and a public library to be nearly up to date. Charlottetown is very regularly laid out, its streets are wide and many of them shaded, and its four public squares are well kept. Queen Square, in the centre of the town, is one of the prettiest open spaces in the Dominion. In summer it is a very attractive spot with beautifully arranged flower beds, fountain, monuments, historic guns and band stand. Many improvements have been made in Charlottetown in recent

Historical and Descriptive

years, and it is gradually assuming the appearance of a modern city. The wooden buildings that served as business establishments a generation ago have given place to brick and stone structures, and similar progress is to be seen in the residential districts. The city's surroundings are beautiful, and the suburbs are charming with gardens, groves and hedges of evergreen, with shaded roads and fertile fields.

One of the most beautiful spots and probably the place of greatest historic interest on the Island is Warren Farm, at Rocky Point, nearly opposite the city and within a few minutes trip by ferry. This was originally Port La Joie, the former capital and the residence of several distinguished people under the French Régime. First settled by the French in 1720, it was allowed to decay, but in 1749 the place was resuscitated and new buildings were erected. Grass-covered mounds and excavations are all that now remain of the forts, the village of several hundred inhabitants, church, ecclesiastical establishment, governor's residence, etc., that once existed. The principal fort designed and laid off by the French and afterwards constructed by the English, was called Fort Amherst. Many relics have been found, and the old cellars, and outlines of the earthworks and burial ground, can be distinctly seen. The air of romance that clings to the spot, the fine view from the site of Fort Amherst, with the still more beautiful outlook from "Ringwood" on the elevation west of the fort, and the presence of an Indian encampment near by, make the locality decidedly interesting.

Charlottetown's principal buildings—brick and stone structures—are on or in the vicinity of Queen Square. The Post Office contains also the Custom House, the Savings Bank and other Federal Government Offices. The Provincial Building—a fine old structure rich with the political memories of sixty years—contains the Legislative Assembly Chambers, the Legislative Library and Local Government offices. This edifice is of Nova Scotia free-stone, and the corner stone was laid on May 16th, 1843. West of the

Historical and Descriptive

Post Office is the beautiful market-building of Island stone, and adjoining the Provincial Building on the east is the Law Courts.

Charlottetown is well supplied with places of worship, including one Roman Catholic, two Anglican, two Methodist, two Presbyterian, and three Baptist Churches. The Roman Catholic Diocese is located here, and authority over the spiritual affairs of the Church of England is exercised by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The New St. Dunstan's Cathedral is one of the finest churches in the Lower Provinces, and Saint Paul's Church (Anglican) and Saint James' (Presbyterian) are beautiful buildings. The Chapel of Saint Peter's Cathedral is a little gem. Other prominent structures are the Prince of Wales College, Bishop's Palace, City Hall, Masonic Temple, the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown Hospitals, and the Public Schools. At the Charlottetown market—which is the admiration of strangers—are twice a week offered for sale the beautiful rich cream, golden butter, still bedewed vegetables and other luscious farm and market-garden products for which the Island is so famous.

Among the Institutions of the city are two well conducted Hospitals (Protestant and Roman Catholic), an Insane Asylum, situated at Falconwood, the Prince of Wales College and Normal School, Saint Dunstan's Roman Catholic College, two Convent Schools, three large Public Schools, two Kindergartens, Schools of Music, and two Business Colleges and Shorthand Schools. A quarantine station or hospital for infectious diseases is under the control of the Dominion authorities. There is a well appointed Young Men's Christian Association, and a modern Opera House furnishes amusement for the theatre-going population. Victoria Park, connected with the city by the Park Boulevard, has an area of about 60 acres. Within its limits are tennis courts, and cricket and football fields—the scenes of animated gatherings through the summer and autumn days. From

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Fort Edward, with its six grim dogs of war—now happily silent—may be obtained fine harbour and river views. The Park is full of charming vistas through which the soft roads wind ; and beautiful trees, in the shade of which the happy children play. Nearer the city is Government House. The Exhibition Grounds and Driving Park, and the Charlottetown Athletic Association Property contain good racing tracks, that of the former being pronounced one of the best in the Lower Provinces. Out in the East Royalty are the Belvidere Golf Links, unsurpassed for beauty of situation by any links in Canada. There are three daily and several weekly and bi-weekly newspapers, and a little monthly magazine of great merit. Religious, National and Fraternal Societies are well represented. The leading hotels are the Davies, Queen, Revere and Plaza. The manufacturing establishments comprise a light and power company—furnishing both electricity and gas—machine shops, tobacco factories, two pork factories, a flour mill, a boot and shoe factory, a condensed milk factory, and minor industries.

The city's affairs are managed by a Mayor and eight Councillors, and its population is about 12,000.

The principal villages in Queen's County are Mount Stewart, Hunter River, Bradalbane, New Glasgow, Pownal and Vernon River.

King's County King's County occupies the east end of the Island, contains 21 lots and has an area of about 412,000 acres. Its population is 19,826. The only town is Georgetown, with a population of about 1,000, situated 30 miles east of Charlottetown at the junction of the Cardigan, Montague and Brudenell Rivers. It was originally called the Port of Three Rivers, and had a large timber trade, but is now best known as the most accessible winter port of the Island. Souris, 60 miles from Charlottetown, is the eastern terminus of the Prince Edward Island Railway. It has a good harbour and a large trade. Other growing villages are Montague, Cardigan, Morell and St. Peter's, all having rail or water connections.

The Attractions of Beautiful * Abegweit

"This Land has a spell to Enchant me."

"Where'er you walk, cool gales shall fan the glade;
Trees where you sit shall crowd into a shade;
Where'er you tread, the blushing flowers shall rise,
And all things flourish where you turn your eyes."

—*Pope*

THESE will come occasionally to the world-weary tourist visions of a beautiful land in the midst of the cool sea—a land fanned by healthful breezes, a land of green hills, purling brooks and fertile fields. The crowded fashionable watering places have lost their charm for him and he yearns for some Elysium where rest in its fullest sense can be obtained. Not very far from the big cities in these days of quick travel, there exists a charming island—an ideal summer resort—uninvaded as yet by conventionalism, where the days are one long happy holiday and the nights give balmy sleep. Let the discontented summer pilgrim flee the hot city and the superficial life and make Prince Edward Island the Ultima Thule of his journey, and there he will find the land of his dreams—a lovely restful Isle. The Island and its summer will be a revelation to him, and he will return again and again to be soothed by the welling of the bell-toned streamlets, and kissed, now by the cool saline breeze from the circling sea and anon by the soft winds deep-scented from the meadow thyme.

Scenery The tourist's first view of the Island in its summer garb is one that will never be forgotten and "time but the impression deeper makes." As he

* The Indian name for Prince Edward Island, meaning "Home on the wave;" it was also called by the Micmacs "Floating Beauty."

Attractions of Beautiful Abegweit

approaches the coast a glorious pageant opens up before him. From out the sail-flecked sea arises a land of almost tropical loveliness

“ A long low line of beach, with crest of trees,
With openings of rich verdure, emerald-hued,”

and on the pearly flood laving the ruddy shores is mirrored an azure sky—the colors red, green, and blue, intensifying and beautifying each other.

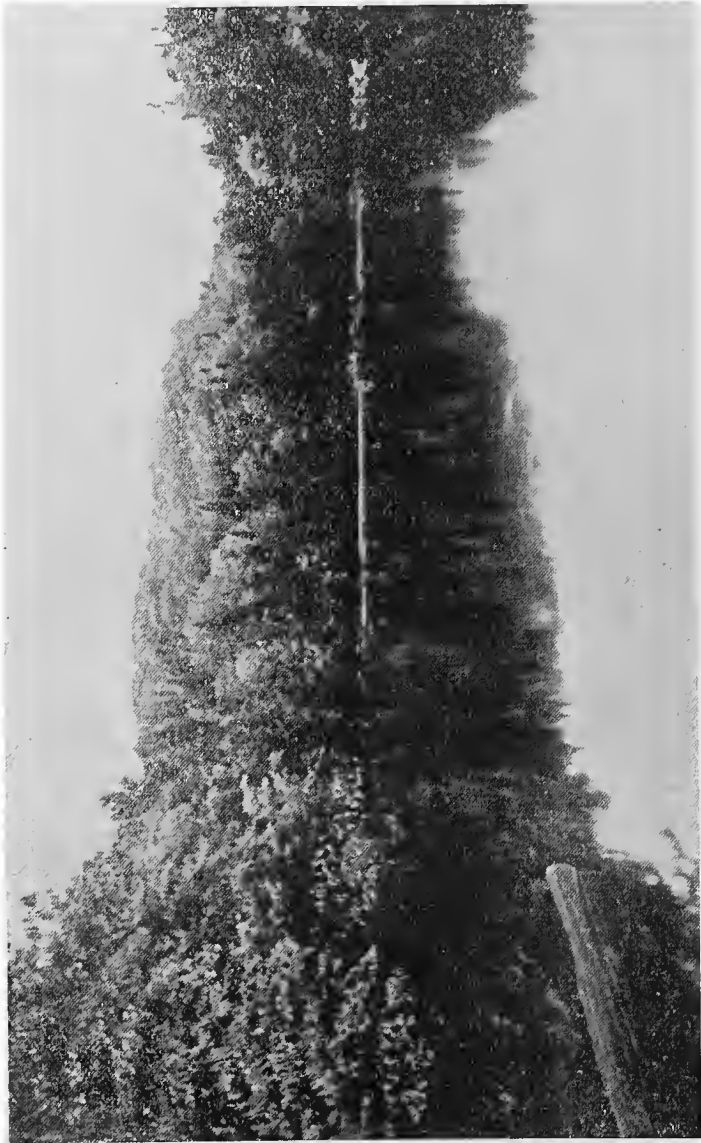
The appearance of the land is wholly unlike that which the tourist has just left behind. True, it lacks the element of grandeur, being devoid of the romantic boldness that characterizes much of the Gulf shore. But it is graceful with hills and dales, with here and there through fir and spruce enchanting glimpses of silver streams, or charming lakelets mirroring the encircling woods; and it is picturesque and pleasing everywhere. The scenery is of sweet pastoral simplicity resembling that of England, and the undulating expanse is thickly dotted o’er with comfortable homesteads which in many cases are surrounded by trimly kept hedges imparting an air of great neatness. The peculiar greenness of the fields and meadows rivals that of the Emerald Isle itself, and presents a scene of rare beauty. And invading the land everywhere, and moulding the red cliffs into fantastic shapes, is the lovely restless sea. The all-too-short summer months unfold a series of beautiful panoramic views from the living green of June to the yellow sheen of August’s waving grain, and then the golden hues of autumn.

Summer Resorts

While the whole Province is a great vacation land,

“ With spots of sunny openings, and with nooks
To lie and read in, sloping into brooks,”

there are some particular summer haunts which have become popular. To the vacationist, Summerside and Charlottetown—the two gateways of the Island—may offer attractions enough since they are radically different from the hot



AT HAMPTON—"Charming lakelets mirroring the encircling woods"

Photo by C. S. Drex

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bustling cities of the continent, and they may be made headquarters from which many delightful jaunts may be taken. Summerside, attractively named, is situated in the midst of a beautiful country and affords good summering facilities. Not far away is the Dunk River, a famous fishing stream, where many piscatorial beauties have been killed. From a hill back of the town—it is two miles from shore to shore here—can be had one of the prettiest views in Canada—on the north the extensive Richmond Bay with its Islands, and waters shimmering in the summer sun; and on the south, the Northumberland Strait, specked with sails and girdled in the distance by the mainland hills. Charlottetown also has charming suburbs and surroundings. Rocky Point, Keppoch, and other places on River and Bay are noted resorts and the “Surf-land” is but a few miles away. Enjoyable excursions by steamer and pleasant drives through pretty scenery can be had; and horses, sail and row boats may be hired at cheap rates. Souris and Georgetown, too, are pleasant places. The former village perched on a high bluff, has a magnificent prospect seaward, and is yearly becoming more liked as a summer resort. Within a few miles of Souris is Bay Fortune, one of the Island’s beauty spots, and the summer home of several well-known actors. Quiet, somnolent, Georgetown—there is something in its very atmosphere that is soothing—is one of the most convenient of outing places, and its superb harbour offers every facility for boating and bathing.

The majority of tourists, however, go to the North Shore—the concave side of this sun-kissed crescent—to revel in the surf and strong air of that famous region. At Tracadie Beach, Stanhope, Brackley Beach, Rustico and Malpeque are located respectively the “Acadia,” Mutch’s Hotel, the Cliff House, Shaw’s Hotel, the “Seaside” and the “North Shore”. These houses are delightfully situated on pretty landlocked bays, where boating, still-water bathing, shooting, fishing, tennis, croquet, and pleasant drives on roads which

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wind through moist cool glades may be enjoyed *ad libitum*. At the Acadia there are also golf links. And beyond the bars and the sand dunes the foam-capped surf rolls, and sprays miles of beaches, white and firm, affording the finest sea-bathing in America. The average temperature of the water is about 65 degrees. Out in the Gulf, for those who fancy it, and within an hour's sail, can be had deep sea-fishing with the hardy toilers of the North Bay. The saline breath of this northern coast is a tonic in itself. These hotels are within easy drive of Charlottetown, Summerside or other railway stations.

But to those who prefer a less ozonized atmosphere, the South Shore offers many enticements. The "Florida" hotel at Pownal, and the "Lansdowne," at Cape Traverse, are comfortable houses. The "Pleasant View Hotel," at Hampton, is popular with all who visit it. Here there is every diversion, and the hotel, built on high ground, has extensive views of land and sea. This resort is reached by steamer or carriage from Charlottetown. These, and other hotels (a list of which will be found in the Appendix) as well as many farm houses, welcome and hospitably entertain visitors at moderate rates. Numerous clean and intelligent families will receive tourists, and if the *mênu* be not as varied as that at the hotels, the guest may depend upon getting the richest cream and the most golden butter imaginable, together with an abundance of all the other good things furnished by fertile Prince Edward Island. Several citizens of the Great Republic have erected cottages—in one or two cases mansions—for their own use, and come here year after year to participate in the delights of this enchanting land. The best drinking water in the world, a wild and cultivated strawberry season, extending from July 1st until late in August, with raspberries and other small fruit of an equally good quality closely following; pretty and quaint subjects for the camera at every turn, with the free use of "dark rooms" in Charlottetown for the

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development of pictures (or the option of having the work performed at a trifling cost), are a few of the minor attractions that prospective visitors might make a note of. Come then to this unique among islands—"The Island" as its people love to call it—for where else in all America can be found its duplicate—a *garden of perfect beauty washed by a cool summer sea.*

Prince Edward Island
seen through
American eyes

Away "down east" beyond battlemented Halifax, the land of Evangeline, and the Loyalist city of St. John, lies Prince Edward Island, the most fertile province and one of the loveliest spots of the Dominion.

Apparently the most out-of-the-way of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, it is in reality but 24 hours from us by travel. Its beautiful climate—peculiar to itself—is yearly attracting larger numbers of our people and they find it to be a summer resort of such charm and novelty that they are enraptured. Sated with the noise of our bustling cities and eager to escape the superheated atmosphere, they hie away to this land in the sea, and quickly regain tone and strength. In summer the delightful climate transforms everything, and

"Fills

The air around with beauty."

Verdant fields on every hand, with patches of forest here and there; prosperous farms and comfortable homes dotting the scene; beautiful arms of the sea cutting into the land in all directions, landscapes and seascapes of surpassing loveliness—this is the picture presented. The country is gently undulating and there is not a mountain or very high hill in all the Island. Stones are unknown, and a Vermonter would miss his granite boulders. The soil is a disintegrated sandstone of a distinct red color, which combined with the peculiar greenness of the grass and shrubbery, produces a picturesque effect very pleasing to the spectator. The tourist on pleasure bent, and in search of quiet and rest



IN VICTORIA PARK—" Beautiful trees in the shade of which the happy children play."

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should come here. Numberless trout streams furnish sport for the angler, and deep sea fishing is easily obtainable. In season the disciple of Nimrod will find duck, brant, wild geese, plover, snipe, woodcock and other game birds plentiful, and good bags are not hard to secure.

Accommodation for holiday seekers is provided by several hotels and numerous farm houses in different parts of the Island, but more especially on the North Shore—an ideal place—where for fifty miles high sand-dunes bar the sea from the land, and where the unbroken beach of hard white sand affords surf bathing that is unexcelled anywhere in the world.

The glorious feeling of untrammelled freedom which possesses the soul when staying for a short season at one of these hotels “Far from the madding crowd”—but not too far from civilization—is beyond expression. Here will the toil-worn find restful retreats ;

“ The heaven’s breath
Smells wooingly here. ”

The days are never hot as we experience heat, and the nights are always cool ; while the glorious fresh air, excellent food and a good appetite induced by the breath of the sea, are factors in creating a happy frame of mind and a comfortable bodily state. All the products of the farm as well as the delicacies of the season are to be had at the hotels. And everything is reasonably cheap.

The writer has enjoyed many pleasant visits to the seaside resorts. The perfectly natural life which one may lead at these places is their chiefest charm. For a moderate sum per week one can enjoy living near to nature in this happy holiday land, with miles of beach to wander upon, a beautiful country to walk or drive through ; and fishing if you are so inclined. And the greatest charm of all seems to be the fact that the Island is only being “discovered”. One has almost all the pleasures of a first-comer in visiting these resorts. The people are so kind, everything is so

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homelike, that the visitor soon feels quite at ease, and conventionalities and "form" bother him not at all.

The unbounded hospitality of the Islanders is proverbial. They spare no trouble to show you around, if they find you would like to see the Island. Do you fish? Well, if your friend cannot go with you, he has a friend who will, and you are forthwith introduced. Next day you have a charming drive in the cool air of the early morn, and catch the lordly trout before the sun gets too high; returning to town to dream of the strikes you made and to feel again in imagination the "swish of the line and the click of the reel." Or it may be that you have been driven over to the "North Side"—it is only fourteen miles across the Island—and there you have spent a delightful day, returning refreshed, sunburned, invigorated, and full of the ozone of the Gulf air.

Yes, the people take you as a matter of course, and are nice to you. They make you one of themselves, and you join in their social amusements. You go to Government House at the Lieutenant Governor's invitation when the British warships are in port, rub shoulders with the jolly sailors, and dance with the pretty Island girls, counting this one more joy added to the store. On other occasions too, is dispensed by His Honor and his lady that rare hospitality which seems indigenous to the Island, and always with a graceful warmth that charms the guest. Indeed, in every home is the same pleasing cordiality noticeable. After the slight reserve, common to all insular people has thawed, one finds the Islanders thoroughly sociable; and in common parlance "they're all right." Society in Charlottetown is represented by no millionaires either in blue-blood or money line; but it *does* consist of an extremely agreeable and prosperous middle class with which it is a pleasure to associate.

Perhaps like many others you will not take the trouble to go outside of Charlottetown during your holidays save for a day or two, because it will seem so quiet, so different, so emancipated from the constraints of the rapid life you have

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left behind, that you consider it comparatively tranquil and spend your time pleasantly there. And that may be a good thing to do. Boating and bathing may be had near the city, and the country around is always within reach, two or three hours of driving taking one to any of the seaside resorts.

* * * *

* The writer would fain see more of the good people of our great Republic visit this land "compassed by the inviolate sea," and test its peculiar summer charms. Rugged mountain and roar of cataract, trackless forest and mighty river, there are not. Apart from old ocean's thunderous surf there is no grandeur here. But who shall attempt to depict the sweet pastoral scenery of beautiful "Abegweit," its fragrant groves and velvet-carpeted fields abloom with an almost tropical luxuriance; the glint of its crystal waters or the health-giving breezes from the surrounding sail-flecked sea. And over it all, an atmosphere marvellously clear, and a sky as blue as that of sunny Italy.

Tourists receive a hearty welcome—the very air is redolent of hospitality.

Facts for Sportsmen Prince Edward Island affords no large game or extensive salmon fly-fishing, and it is a fact that the very best sport can only be had before and after the tourist season. Yet there is good trout fishing in June, July and August, and fair shooting may be obtained before the tourist departs for home.

Trout and Salmon The Morell is the best fishing stream on the Island and is easiest reached from Peake's Station, 22 miles from Charlottetown. Second in order comes the Dunk, best reached from Summerside. Other good trout streams are the Tignish, Midgell, Pierre Jacques, Mimini-gash, Percival, Enmore, Kildare, Bonshaw, Wheatley River,

* [Extracts from an article contributed to "The Vermonter" by the Hon. D. J. Vail, U. S. Consul at Charlottetown, and republished here by courtesy of the writer.]



Photo by W. S. Louson

THE POIRIER five-generation family

Attractions of Beautiful Abegweit

Bell's, Winter River, Sturgeon, Murray, and Fortune, near Souris; also at North Lake, East Lake and other salt-water ponds and lagoons along the north shore. The Fortune trout are far-famed and are taken by fly early in June. Good trout may be killed at Trout Point at the entrance to Charlottetown Harbour, in the East and North Rivers contiguous to the City, and very often off the wharves and Park of the City. The rivers are not large or deep enough for salmon fishing with the fly; but salmon are netted in the spring at St. Peter's Harbor and other north-shore places. They enter the rivers in September and October to spawn, and very rarely have been caught in the Dunk and the Morell by fly. Good deep-sea fishing—mackerel, haddock and halibut, etc.,—can be had during June, July and August, about three miles from the coast.

Shooting In September is first heard the honk of the wild goose, and it stays until the ice arrives, returning again in the spring, which is the best time for shooting. The best shooting is at Egmont Bay, Malpeque, Cascumpec, St. Peter's, Savage Harbour and Rustico. Brant shooting is concurrent with that of the goose, and there is plenty of it in spring and fall, although May is the best time. The black duck season opens August 25th and its strident quack may be heard in any of the ponds and salt-water lakes that fringe the northern shore. Of sea-duck there are many varieties—large, black and white, loon, teal, and cock-a-wie, but they are often fishy. Migratory sea-fowl are plentiful. Partridges—ruffed grouse—are diminishing although the close season of a few years ago proved beneficial. They can be shot along the railway line. Snipe, wood-cock and different species of plover, can also be had. Rabbits, or rather hares, which turn white in winter, furnish excellent sport.

On some streams parties hold fishing leases, but permission to fish can readily be obtained. There are no restrictions other than the Government regulations and the

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Game Laws (which appear elsewhere); and the hospitable Islanders do not greatly object to trespassers in pursuit of game and the finny tribe.

Climate The summer climate of Prince Edward Island is perfect and as Jacques Cartier described it "of the best temperature, which it is possible to see." Singularly free from extremes of heat and cold, there are not, as a rule, the sudden changes which are experienced on the mainland; and its summer heat—it is a land of sunshine—is always tempered by the cool salt breath of the sea. With the mercury alternating between 65 and 80 degrees, how delightful the days, and after the golden evening deepens in the west, how cool the nights! The winter *per se* is not unpleasant, but the springs, owing to ice along the shores, are often backward. Of such brightness and beauty is the summer, however, that it amply compensates for the tedious spring; and the autumn glorified by the Midas touch, is a beautiful season.

Navigation generally closes towards the end of December, and re-opens about the middle of April. The cold is neither so great in winter, nor the heat so intense in summer as in the other provinces of the Dominion—the average mean temperature in summer being 61.9 degrees F, and 19.5 in winter—and thanks to the sheltering hills of Cape Breton and Newfoundland, the unpleasant Atlantic fog is almost unknown.

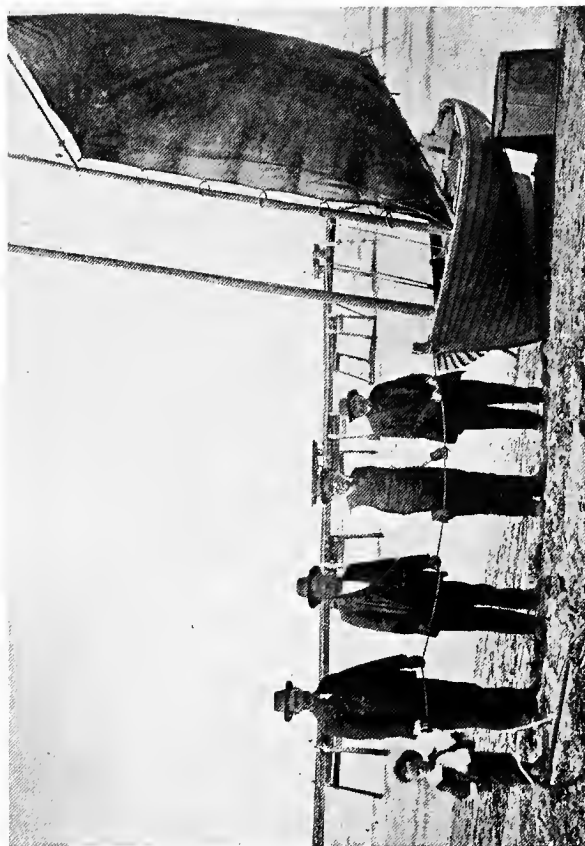
Prince Edward Island is one of the most healthful of the Canadian provinces; and its vivifying air and comparatively tranquil life seem to conduce to longevity. Many large families are found, particularly among the French of Rustico and the west, and old people—vigorous withal—are very numerous. The Island by the last census return shows the largest proportion per thousand of persons over 70 years of age of any province in Canada. In most countries even a fourth generation family is rare; yet Prince Edward Island can boast of at least one instance of

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a fifth—the Poirier family of Tignish—the men by trade fishermen, all living not far apart and in excellent health. Colo Poirier, the head of this remarkable family—the great-great-grandfather of 97, with 202 living descendants—still rises at daylight, turns his fish on the racks to dry and chops and saws his wood.

**How Prince
Edward Island
is reached**

Not many decades ago, Prince Edward Island was far removed from the tide of tourist travel. But in these latter days the continent bound by bands of steel has grown smaller, and luxurious flying trains and swift, palatial steamers, have brought the Island within 24 hours travel of Boston or Montreal. From either of these cities—convenient starting points—there is a pleasing diversity of routes. The tourist may leave the great Canadian metropolis daily either by the Intercolonial Railway skirting the noble Saint Lawrence and through the far-famed Metapedia Valley on to Point du Chene—a panoramic feast all through; or else by the Canadian Pacific Railway through the State of Maine—a route slightly shorter than the Intercolonial, but not so rich in scenic splendor—and thence via St. John and to Point du Chene as before. From the last named place, one of the fast and finely equipped boats of the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company,—the “Northumberland”—conveys the tourist to Summerside where connection is made with the Prince Edward Island Railway for all Island points. The trip on the “Northumberland” is one of the most delightful that can be imagined; and the menu is the best that the Island—that land of good things—affords. The boat is a twin-propeller 230 feet long and 33 feet beam specially built for the route, and covers the 36 miles in 2½ hours. Should the tourist desire a water trip he may leave Montreal by one of the excellent boats of the Quebec Steamship Company, the Black Diamond or Dobell Lines, passing historic Quebec and down through the St Lawrence with all its wealth of scenery, direct to Summerside or Charlottetown.



THE POIRIER MALE LINE all "pulling together"

Photo by W. S. Lawson

Attractions of Beautiful Abegweit

From Boston there is an even greater choice of routes. By the "All Rail Line" Boston to St. John (daily except Sunday), thence via the Intercolonial Railway to Point du Chene, one can reach Charlottetown in 24 hours. If a sea voyage be preferred and time is not of paramount importance, the tourist may take passage on one of the boats of the Eastern Steamship Company to St. John, thence via the Intercolonial Railway; or he may take one of the Steamers of the Yarmouth Steamship Company from Boston to Yarmouth, thence through the land of Evangeline, to Pictou where connection is made with the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company's line for Charlottetown. The boat on the Charlottetown-Pictou route is the "Princess"—smaller than the "Northumberland," but equally well appointed, and the trip of 50 miles takes four hours.

For the tourists who wish an invigorating sea trip from Boston to Charlottetown, the fine and luxuriously maintained boats of the Plant line—the "Halifax" and "Olivette"—are all that can be desired.

From Halifax the Island is reached by rail to Pictou, thence by the "Princess," or by direct steamer. The transportation by all the different lines is thoroughly up-to-date. A table of distances will be found elsewhere.



Prince Edward Island Sociology

Population

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is the smallest member of the Canadian Family, but it is more thickly settled than any other Province, the proportion being 48.6 persons to the square mile. Its population according to the census of 1901 was 103,259, of which 51,959 were males and 51,300 were females. The urban population was 14,955 and rural 88,304—the proportion being urban 14.5 per cent. and rural 85.5. Of the total population, 99,006 are Canadian born, 2,852 were born in the British Islands, 493 in British possessions, and 860 foreign born. Of the Canadian born, 96,538 were born in the Island and 2,468 in other parts of Canada.

The Scotch muster about 41,753, the Irish 21,992, the English 24,043, and the French 13,866. The Roman Catholics number 45,796, the Presbyterians 30,750, the Methodists 13,402 Anglicans 5,976 and the Baptists 5,905. Churches prettily situated, are very numerous, and the Roman Catholic Body possesses brick edifices on commanding sites, at Tignish, Fort Augustus, Vernon River, St. Peter's Bay, Souris and elsewhere. By the latest available census returns there were 266 churches, of which 85 were Presbyterian, 68 were Methodist, 43 Roman Catholic, 42 Baptist, 21 Anglican and 7 Miscellaneous. The number of clergymen was 122. The inhabitants are engaged principally in agriculture; but some attention is devoted to the fisheries and to the breeding of stock. As will be seen from the above, the population is of mixed origin, a considerable proportion being emigrants from Great Britain

Sociology

and Ireland. The rest are descendants of the settlers placed there by the original grantees of the lots, of the French, who escaped deportation from Prince Edward Island at the hands of the English after the two falls of Louisburg, and of the Nova Scotian Acadians who evaded the great exile from that Province. Up to within comparatively recent times, the French lived quite apart and kept up the traditions and customs of the past.

The Gaelic tongue is still spoken in localities, the Highland Scotch and men from the northern isles being slow to forget the language and characteristics of their forefathers. But the spread of education, improved travelling facilities, and other influences, are fast eradicating these racial distinctions. The progressive increase of population is shown by the following:—

In 1728 the population numbered	300
1749	1,000
1765	1,400
1784	3,000
1806	9,676
1822	24,600
1825	28,600
1827 (The 1st Official Census)	23,266
1833	32,292
1841	47,034
1850	55,000
1861	80,552
1871	94,021
1881	108,891
1891	109,078
1901	103,259

The Indians of
Prince
Edward Island

The Indians of Prince Edward Island belong to the Micmac tribe, a branch of the great Algonquin race. There are two Reserves, one at Lennox Island, in Richmond Bay, containing 1320 acres; and the other at Morell, in Lot 39, King's County, containing 204 acres of good land.

The population by the census of 1901 was 316—84

Prince Edward Island Sociology

men, 81 women and 151 children—256 at Lennox Island and 60 at Morell. In 1871, they numbered 323; in 1881 281; and in 1891, 315. At the Lennox Island Reserve are many well-furnished homes, a school attended by 24 children, and a fine church, where on St. Anne's Day elaborate services attract visitors. All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. The Indians are quiet and inoffensive, and for the most part temperate. Leaving the modes of living, and habits of their forefathers, and adopting the customs of the pale-face, they seemed to have become less healthy and to be in danger of dying out. But latterly they have been holding their own.

The principal occupations are farming, basket-making and fishing—cod and eels in summer and smelts for shipment to the United States during the winter. Fair prices are obtained, and considerable money is made by the Indians. Those residing on the Reserves, keep horses, cows, pigs, sheep and poultry and are well provided with farming implements. In the year 1902 there were 264 acres under cultivation, including made pasturage, 304 cleared including natural pasturage, and 144 farming implements. Of live stock they had 88 and poultry 203; and a total value of real and personal property of \$41,000. In 1901 they harvested 2718 bushels of grain and roots, and 108 tons of fodder. The total value of the farm produce including hay was \$1,698, and the total income of the Indians from hunting, fishing and other sources was \$18,402. The present chief of the band is John Sark.

System of Government.

The Dominion of Canada is a self-governing dependency of the British Empire, the system of government established under the British North America Act of 1867 being a federal Union (the first of the kind in the Empire.)



AT DARNLEY "Moulding the red cliffs into fantastic shapes is the lovely, restless sea." *Photo by W. S. Louison*

Sociology

Its principles of parliamentary government are those of England.

The Central Government has control of all matters necessary to the general development of the whole Dominion, such as trade and commerce, postal service, militia and defence, public works, fisheries, patents, copyrights, quarantine, customs, excise and finance. The Parliament meets annually and consists of first, the Sovereign, represented in Canada by the Governor General; secondly, an Upper House called the Senate; and thirdly, a Lower House called the House of Commons. As at present constituted, the Senate consists of 81 members—four of which are from Prince Edward Island. The House of Commons is elected by the people for a term of five years, and consists of 213 members. The various provinces of the Dominion are represented in proportion to their population. The representation of Quebec is fixed at 65, and after each decennial census, the representation of the other provinces is changed, if necessary, so that the number of their members of Parliament shall bear the same proportion to their population as 65 bears to the population of Quebec. Prince Edward Island's representation in the Commons prior to the last decennial census (1901) was five members. Since the census, as a result of a decrease in the population, it has been reduced by the Redistribution Act to four,—the electoral districts being Prince, West Queen's, East Queen's, and King's; but a case is now before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council claiming a return of the original representation of six members. In the selection of members every British male subject of the full age of 21 years has a voice.

The Provincial Government

The Provincial Government is vested in the Lieutenant Governor, appointed for five years by the Federal Administration and receiving a salary of \$7,000 per annum; an Executive Council of nine members who have seats in the Legislature, and who are responsible to the same; and a Legislative Assembly elected by the

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people. The sessional indemnity is \$160, with an allowance for mileage, stationery, etc. The Lieutenant Governor exercises, in regard to matters within the purview of the Local Legislature, the same powers as the Governor General exercises in respect to subjects within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The Executive Council is composed of :—

Attorney General, (Premier).

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioner of Public Works.

And six Ministers without portfolio.

Prior to 1893, there were two branches of the Legislature, the Legislative Council, representing the property holders, and the House of Assembly. The Legislative Council, which became elective by an Act of 1862, consisted of 13 members from certain large constituencies elected by voters who owned freehold or leasehold property to the value of \$325. The House of Assembly consisted of thirty members from smaller constituencies elected practically by manhood suffrage.

Now there is but one House—a Legislative Assembly—the result of the amalgamation of the two former bodies, which took place in 1893. It consists of 30 members—15 Councillors elected by one body of electors, and 15 Assemblymen elected by two sets of electors, one of each being returned by the 15 Districts into which the Island is divided. These sit side by side and have exactly the same powers. The protection supposed to be given to property holders by the Legislative Council still exists. There is no property qualification for either Councillors or Assemblymen.

The Franchise For electors of Councillors the qualifications are :
“ A British subject—21 years of age—owning property freehold or leasehold, valued at \$325, or partly leasehold and freehold, of the value of \$325. To have been owned

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and in possession for a period of six months previous to the teste of writ of election. ”

The qualifications for electors of Assemblymen in addition to citizenship and full age, are ownership or occupancy of real estate valued at \$100, or of the yearly value of \$6.00 for six months before teste of writ ; or in the City of Charlottetown and the Town of Summerside, the payment of poll and civic tax for the year immediately preceding the election, and a residence for twelve months in the electoral district ; or the payment of \$1.00 Road Tax for the year immediately preceding the teste of the writ, and a residence of twelve months ; or on the part of clergymen and overseers being specially exempt, a residence of twelve months in the electoral district before the teste of writ.

The number of voters is 21, 129.

The duration of the Assembly is four years, unless sooner dissolved, the sessions are held annually in March or April, and there must be a session every year.

The Legislature expends money for Provincial Legislation, Administration of Justice (except Judges' salaries), Education, Public Works, such as Wharfs (being of Provincial as distinguished from Dominion or Federal importance) Ferries, Roads, Bridges, etc. It maintains offices for the Registration of Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Judgments, etc., and pays for Poor House maintenance, Inspectors of Licenses, Hospital for the Insane, Coroners' Inquests, Boards of Health, Dairy Associations, etc.

For educational purposes, the Province is divided into School Districts, each of which has authority to spend moneys for school buildings, running expenses, and supplements for teachers' salaries.

The City of Charlottetown expends money for general civic purposes, such as streets, sewers, water-works, fire prevention, city buildings, lighting streets, etc. ; and the towns of Summerside and Georgetown (the latter to a very limited extent) have somewhat similar powers.

Sociology

Prince Edward Island has not yet adopted the municipal system, and the expenditure of the Provincial Revenue is authorized directly by the Legislature.

Revenue & Expenditure The principal sources of revenue are the Dominion Subsidy, Direct Taxation of Land, Road Tax, Income Tax, Succession Duties, Commercial Travellers', Peddlers', Vendors' and Marriage Licenses, Incorporated Companies Tax, Public Lands, Prothonotary, Registry, Provincial Secretary Office Fees, and County Court Fees.



"Which road will I take?"

Photo by W. S. Louson

Sociology

The following table shows the Receipts and Expenditures of the Province for the year 1903 :

RECEIPTS

Dominion Subsidy	-	\$211,931.88
Public Lands		6,821.95
Commercial Travellers' Licenses		7,600.00
Incorporated Companies		13,306.25
Ferries		3,834.07
Prothonotary's Offices		1,801.19
Registry Offices -		5,659.89
County Courts		779.31
Provincial Land Tax		32,156.00
Road Tax		13,240.61
Income Tax		9,080.67
Succession Duties		2,812.92
Various other sources of Revenue		9,741.48
		<hr/>
		\$ 318,766.17

EXPENDITURES

Administration of Justice	\$ 18,933.61
Civil Government	17,889.07
Education	123,943.92
Ferries	18,311.38
Legislation	8,048.41
Roads	25,415.37
Bridges	15,100.71
Hospital for Insane	28,510.72
Poor Asylum and Charities	7,689.22
Interest	28,940.48
Wharves	6,524.61
Dept. of Agriculture	3,393.85
Exhibition	4,000.00
Miscellaneous Public Works	9,698.04
Debenture Sinking Fund	3,495.00
Various other Expenditures	7,767.79
	<hr/>
	\$ 327,662.18
Capital Expenditure	11,575.93
	<hr/>
	\$ 339,238.11

Sociology

Taxation Taxation outside of the municipalities of Charlottetown and Summerside, is very moderate, and it is applied to the maintenance of the Provincial Government.

Land Tax The present Land Tax system was introduced in 1894, and the amount paid ranged from 1 to 6 cents per acre according to the value, averaging about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre. In 1897 the Act was amended and a percentage tax at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent. on the value of the property, or 20 cents on \$100, was adopted. The owner makes a declaration before the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, of the cash market value of the land with the appurtenances, and on this the percentage is paid. The value of the land includes the value of the buildings thereon ; but no improvements are embraced after the first year. This tax is collected either from the owner, tenant or occupier, and the land, as well as goods and chattels, is liable. In case of undervaluation, provision is made for proceedings at the expense of the owner to ascertain the correct value. This, however, is rarely resorted to. Cemeteries and church yards are exempt.

Income Tax The assessable income of every person receiving wages or salary for any employment or income from his or her own actual manual labor is calculated upon the amount over \$350. Every other person is taxed on the full amount of his or her income. The sum to be paid is left to the voluntary declaration of the individual. Non-residents of the Province receiving an income from money invested or from property situated therein, are liable. The present rate is one and one-half per cent.

Other Taxes With certain exemptions, estates of persons dying, valued at from \$3,000 to \$50,000 after payment of debts and expenses of administration, pay a succession tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., according to value, and nature of passing.

Commercial Travellers are taxed \$20 per annum ; those

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selling liquor \$200 per annum ; Peddlers pay \$10 yearly on foot, and \$20 with horse.

Companies and Associations doing business in the Province pay from \$50 to \$1,000 yearly.

Throughout the country, persons between the age of 21 and 60 years pay an annual road tax of \$1.00, with 25 cents for each horse over three years of age.

The Educational System

Prince Edward Island's excellent educational system is the result of hard labor and of great sacrifices on the part of our forefathers. The good work begun long ago has been continued, and to-day the fine schools and numerous school-houses all over the country testify to the toils of the early days.

The school system which is free, is under the control of a Board composed of the Chief Superintendent of Education, the Principal of the Prince of Wales College and Normal School, and the members of the Executive Council. There are three Inspectors, one for each County, and also an Inspector of French Schools. The Island is divided into school districts, and in each of these there are elected annually by the ratepayers, three trustees who serve for a term of three years, one retiring every year. Schools are supported partly by government grants and partly by district assessments. The school age is between the years of 5 and 16 and attendance between 8 and 13 is compulsory, but it has never been enforced. Schools are divided into three classes, primary, advanced and high. In the country districts, the school-houses are rarely more than three miles apart, and in the majority of cases, there is but one teacher for each. There are, however, a number of graded schools.

Prior to 1852, when the Free School system was introduced, the schools were mainly supported by voluntary



NEAR MURRAY HARBOR—"Enchanting glimpses of silver streams"

Photo by C. S. Drew

Sociology

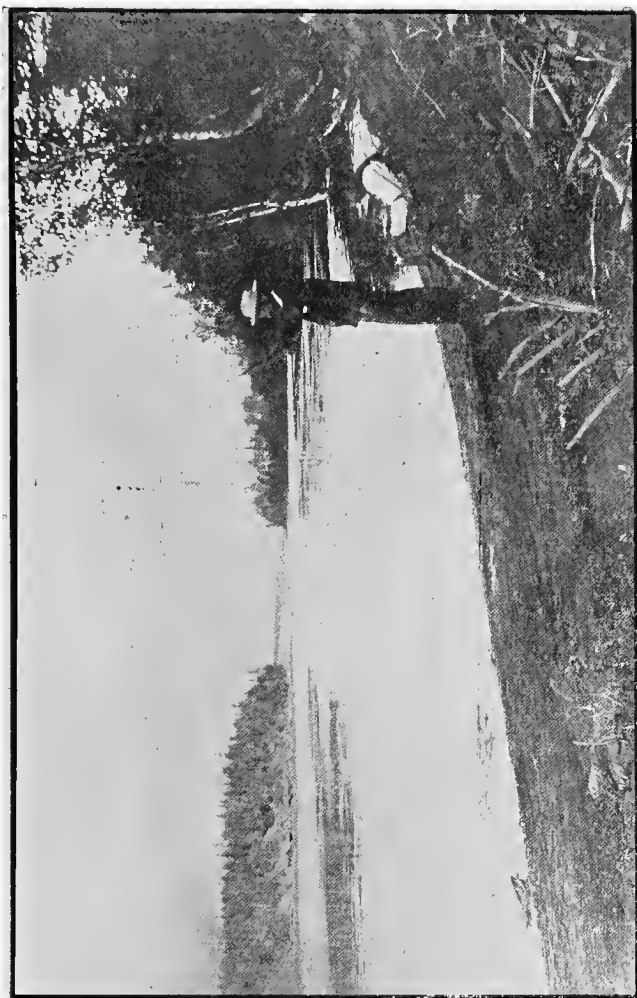
subscription and with such local assistance as could be had. Before that year there existed some good private schools, and one Central Academy for the higher branches of knowledge, but there was no definite school system. Since 1877, the year in which the Public Schools' Act was passed, many improvements have been introduced into the educational system.

The highest and lowest salaries paid under each Grade of License were as follows :—

COUNTY	MEN	WOMEN	HIGHEST	LOWEST
Prince	First Class..		\$675.00	\$225.00
“	Second Class		272.50	225.00
“	Third Class..		210.00	180.00
“ .....	.....	First Class..	220.00	155.00
“ .....	.....	Second Class	245.00	130.00
“ .....	.....	Third Class..	195.00	130.00
Queen's.....	First Class..		820.00	225.00
“	Second Class		325.00	225.00
“	Third Class..		220.00	180.00
“ .....	.....	First Class..	380.00	140.00
“ .....	.....	Second Class	280.00	130.00
“ .....	.....	Third Class..	252.00	130.00
King's.....	First Class..		375.00	225.00
“	Second Class		245.00	225.00
“	Third Class..		195.00	180.00
“ .....	.....	First Class..	255.00	180.00
“ .....	.....	Second Class	215.00	130.00
“ .....	.....	Third Class..	155.00	130.00

Teachers are paid from the Provincial Treasury, but such salaries may be supplemented by local assessment. Those employed previous to 1896 are, after a service of five years, entitled to a small bonus.

The total number of teachers in 1903 was 572 ; of school districts 473 ; and of schools 480. The number of pupils was 19,956, and the average daily attendance was 12,112. The total expenditure for education by the Provincial Government was \$123,943.92.



FORTUNE RIVER.—“The Fortune is as we are kinsmen.”

Photo by W. Cumming

Sociology

The Teaching Staff Candidates for teachers must hold certificates from the Board of Education, based on examination, and on at least five months' attendance at the Normal School. These certificates are first, second and third-class.

The number of teachers employed according to class in the year 1903 was as follows :—

	Class I	Class II	Class III	TOTAL
Male Teachers	79	128	67	274
Female Teachers	83	143	72	298
Total	162	271	139	572

The following statement shows the educational growth from the year 1833 :—

YEAR	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF PUPILS
1833	74	2,176
1837	51	1,649
1841	121	4,356
1847	125	5,000
1851	135	5,366
1856	268	11,000
1861	302	12,102
1870	372	15,000
1871	381	15,795
1874	403	18,233
1878	465	19,240
1881	486	21,601
1887	437	22,460
1891	531	22,138
1897	467	21,845
1898	468	21,852
1899	468	21,550
1900	468	21,289
1901	474	20,779
1902	474	20,803
1903	480	19,956

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The dates of the principal Educational events are :—

- 1821. National School opened.
- 1825. First Education Act passed.
- 1830. First Board of Education appointed.
- 1836. Central Academy opened.
- 1837. First Official Inspector of Schools appointed.
- 1838. First Teachers' Association formed.
- 1852. Free Education Act passed.
- 1855. St. Dunstan's College opened.
- 1856. Provincial Normal School established.
- 1860. Prince of Wales College established.
- 1877. Public Schools' Act passed, and a Department of Education instituted.
- 1879. Prince of Wales College and Provincial Normal School amalgamated, and Ladies admitted to the College.
- 1885. Arbor Day established for the Schools.
- 1887. Provincial Teachers' Association founded.
- 1896. Provincial Teachers' Association incorporated.
- 1899. New Prince of Wales College erected.

The Provincial Teachers' Association meeting annually, and the Charlottetown Teachers' Institute which meets fortnightly during the winter, are flourishing organizations, doing much to promote the cause of education.



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The following table is a summary of the Educational statistics of the Province from 1885 to 1903 :—

Year	No. of School Departments in operation	No. of Teachers	Pupils Enrolled	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	EXPENDITURE.		
						Govern't	School Board	Total
1885	507	494	21,983	12,166	55.34	109,317	36,282	145,599
1886	509	498	22,414	12,612	56.27	111,992	36,787	148,779
1887	510	505	22,460	12,325	54.87	110,485	35,294	145,779
1888	512	509	22,478	12,248	54.49	108,846	38,609	147,455
1889	523	518	23,045	13,159	57.10	108,092	37,810	145,902
1890	529	529	22,530	12,490	55.43	113,626	37,810	151,236
1891	531	531	22,330	12,898	57.75	111,154	35,629	147,783
1892	538	538	22,169	12,986	58.58	114,570	36,542	151,112
1893	543	543	22,292	12,960	58.13	118,106	34,592	152,698
1894	556	553	22,221	12,849	58.00	122,077	37,854	159,937
1895	561	559	22,250	13,254	59.56	121,781	39,426	161,201
1896	569	569	22,138	13,412	60.58	124,084	34,809	158,893
1897	579	579	21,845	12,978	59.44	128,663	32,781	161,444
1898	581	581	21,852	13,377	61.58	129,818	33,135	162,953
1899	582	582	21,550	12,941	60.05	125,530	31,537	157,067
1900	586	586	21,289	13,167	61.86	129,113	34,055	163,168
1901	589	589	20,779	12,330	59.34	128,288	36,647	164,935
1902	588	588	20,803	12,884	61.93	127,495	38,827	166,322
1903	572	572	19,956	12,112	60.69	123,919	42,698	166,617

The number of pupils in the Indian Schools of Prince Edward Island in the years 1892 to 1902 was :—

1892	43
1893	43
1894	33
1895	31
1896	33
1897	28
1898	28
1899	24
1900	22
1901	24
1902	24

The Prince of Wales College and Normal Colleges, etc. School is undenominational, and dates its career as a College from 1860, previous to which year it was known as the Central Academy. It is situated in Charlottetown—occupying a fine building of brick and stone at the east end of the city—and has a staff of a Principal, Vice-Principal and four Professors. In connection with the

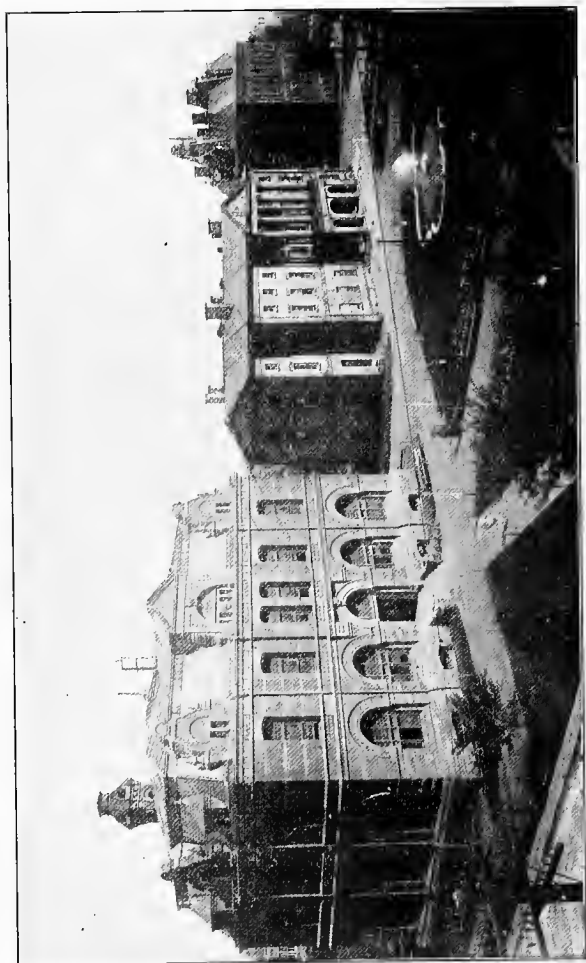
Sociology

College is a Model School with two teachers. This is the only Government Educational Institution where fees are charged, the rates being \$10 for the session (year) for students resident in the City of Charlottetown, and \$5 per annum for country pupils. Graduating Diplomas were first conferred in 1885, and are of three grades—Honour, First-class Ordinary and Second-class Ordinary. These Diplomas are accepted by the Faculty of Pine Hill Presbyterian Theological College, Halifax, as sufficient in certain subjects for admission to that Institution, and by all the Faculties in McGill University in the place of the entrance examinations. A course of fifteen lectures dealing with soils, manures, and crops, is given to students in the first year—"James' Agriculture" being used as a text-book. In the second year a further course of fifteen lectures is given treating of noxious weeds and common injurious insects. Among the graduates of Prince of Wales are many who have risen to high positions on the Island and abroad.

St. Dunstan's Roman Catholic College was founded in 1855, a few years after the closing of St. Andrew's College, the pioneer Educational Institution of Prince Edward Island. It is located in the suburbs of Charlottetown, and is under the direction of the Bishop of the Diocese. In 1892 it was affiliated with Laval University, Quebec. At this Institution the fees are:—For boarders per term of five months \$60; day scholars per term \$10; day scholars who follow the course in Philosophy and Sciences, per term \$12.50.

The College confers degrees, and many students attend from abroad. The Roman Catholic Church possesses also two Convent Schools in Charlottetown, and several others in different parts of the Island, where boarders are received.

At St. Peter's School for boys and girls, which is connected with the Church of England of that name in Charlottetown, pupils are prepared for matriculation into King's College, Windsor, N. S. The fees are \$18 per annum for boys, and \$15 for girls.



"QUEEN SQUARE in the centre of the town is one of the prettiest open spaces in the Dominion."

Scholarships, etc. Examinations for scholarships in connection with the Prince of Wales College and Normal School are held biennially. These scholarships are eight in number. Six of the annual value of \$80 are held for two years and entitle the possessors to exemption from fees. Two are assigned to each of the three counties, and the competition is restricted to pupils who reside in the particular county. The two remaining scholarships, which secure for the successful candidates immunity from fees, but confer no endowment, are reserved for pupils from schools in the City of Charlottetown. The examination for these scholarships is the same as that designated the Senior Entrance Examination.

There are no scholarships in connection with St. Dunstan's College. The "Connolly Bequest" provides for the education of boys of Irish parentage. These young men can be sent by the Trustees of the Fund to any Institution, but they generally enter St. Dunstan's to prepare for the Universities.

The "Daniel Hodgson Scholarship," entitling the holder to a three years' course, and worth \$150 per annum, is open for competition to intending students for King's College, Windsor, N. S., or Laval University, Quebec, alternately.

The following medals are awarded at the Prince of Wales College:—

The Anderson Gold Medal to the most distinguished student; the Governor General's Silver Medal to the best student in Mathematics; and the Governor General's Bronze Medal to the best student-teacher in the department of School Management.

His Excellency the Governor General also awards Bronze Medals annually to the student having the highest standing in the three Public Schools of Charlottetown, and in the High Schools at Summerside, Alberton, Tignish, Souris and Georgetown.

The Judiciary.

The Judiciary of Prince Edward Island is moulded upon that of England, with such changes as are necessary to adapt it to the requirements of a new country, or as experience has shown to be desirable. It consists of a Supreme Court with one Chief Justice, the first appointment to which office was made in 1770, and two assistant judges (the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor); a Court of Chancery (of which the Lieutenant Governor was formerly Chancellor,—the Judicial powers being exercised concurrently by the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor); a Court of Marriage and Divorce instituted in 1836, of which the Lieutenant Governor and Members of the Executive Council are Judges; a Court of Vice-Admiralty with one Judge, (the Chief Justice); a Court of Probate and Wills with one Surrogate and Judge of Probate; three County Courts with one Judge for each; a City Court in Charlottetown with one Judge; a Stipendiary Magistrate at Summerside, four Stipendiary Magistrates, two for Prince County, one for each of the Counties of Queen's and King's; and Justices of the Peace.

The Supreme Court is the highest Court of Common Law, and meets at Charlottetown, Summerside, and Georgetown,—there being in all eight terms, six for the trial of causes and two for arguments, etc. Prior to 1873, the practice in the Supreme Court was as it existed in England, before the enactment of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852, which now governs the practice and pleading of the Court. The Court of Appeal in Law and in Equity consists of the three Judges; and appeals from Prince Edward Island are carried to the Supreme Court of Canada—thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Court of Chancery is the highest Court of Equity, and adjudicates in all cases beyond the reach of common law, such as breaches of trust, etc.,—the proceedings being



"ROCKY POINT...and other places on River and Bay are noted resorts." *Photo by W. S. Louison*

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similar to the Court of Chancery in England prior to the passing of the Judicature Act in that country. In 1848, the Master of the Rolls was appointed to the Court of Chancery ; and in 1869 the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery was created—both incumbents being also, Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court.

The County Courts were established in 1873. Previous to that year the work of that Court was performed by a bench of magistrates called Commissioners of the Small Debt Court. Appeals from the County Court are carried to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The County Court has jurisdiction in civil suits up to \$150, but no jurisdiction in criminal matters. The Supreme and County Court Judges are appointed and paid by the Dominion of Canada.

The laws of Prince Edward Island are founded on the English Common Law, and all Imperial statutes passed prior to 1773 are taken as part thereof. Like its sister provinces, the Island has authority to make its own civil laws, with other powers conferred on it as a Province of the Dominion under the British North America Act, 1867.

Jurisdiction in the matter of the criminal law, except the constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction but including the procedure in criminal matters, is given exclusively to the Federal Government.

The Militia

Prince Edward Island forms Military District No. 12, of the Dominion. The established strength of the active force by arms is composed of six companies of Garrison Artillery—a total peace training establishment of 348, and a war establishment of 636 of all ranks ; eight companies of Infantry with a peace training establishment of 418, and a war establishment of 1,060 ; an Army Medical Corps forming

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No. VIII Field Hospital, with a peace and war establishment of 43 ; and a squadron of Light Horse with a peace training establishment of 80, and a war establishment of 123 ; —in all, a total of 93 officers and of non-commissioned officers and men, a peace establishment of 889, and a war establishment of 1,862. The District Officer Commanding resides at Charlottetown, where his headquarters are. The Militia have recently been provided with an up-to-date Drill Hall, with Armories, Social Rooms, a permanent resident caretaker, and all sanitary conveniences.

Prince Edward Island contributed a considerable contingent to the troops in South Africa during the Boer war of 1899-1901, most of whom were drawn from the Militia.



A country road



Prince Edward Island Resources

Agriculture

TWENTY years ago the farming of Prince Edward Island was *extensive*, the chief products being hay, oats, and potatoes. To-day, it is *intensive*—butter, cheese, beef, bacon, poultry and fruit being the leading products sold. The Island is pre-eminently an agricultural province and few countries, considering everything, are better adapted for profitable farming. It is the most thoroughly cultivated territory on this side of the Atlantic, 85.44 per cent. of its area being occupied as farms and lots, and 80 per cent of its total population connected with the industry. Yet so great are its natural resources that twice its present population might be maintained with ease.

The Soil The Island is noted for the fertility of its soil, nearly the whole of its beautifully undulating expanse, with the exception of a few bogs and swamps composed of a soft spongy turf or a deep layer of wet black mould, consisting of highly valuable cultivable land. The soil, which is well-watered with numerous springs and rivers, is formed for the most part of a rich, light, warm sandstone, with here and there somewhat richer clay areas. It is very deficient in lime, requiring a generous application of

Resources

mussel-mud ; but it is easily worked, and responds readily to proper cultivation. Mr. J. P. Sheldon, Professor of Agriculture at the Wilts and Hants Agricultural College, Downton, near Salisbury, who visited the Island in 1880, thus writes of it:—"In some respects this is one of the most beautiful Provinces in the Dominion, and it has probably the largest proportion of cultivable land. The soil generally is a red sandy loam of one character throughout, but differing in quality. On the whole, the grass land of the Island and the character of the sward, consisting as it does of indigenous clovers, and a variety of finer grasses, reminded me strongly of some portions of old England. The people, too, are more English in appearance than those of any other of the Provinces with the exception of New Brunswick. This is probably owing to a cooler climate, and the contiguity of the sea. Prince Edward Island is covered with a soil that is easy to cultivate, sound and healthy, capable of giving excellent crops of roots, grain and grass, an honest soil that will not fail to respond to the skill of the husbandman. The Island grows very good wheat, and probably better oats than most other parts of the Dominion. Of the former, the crops are from 18 to 30 bushels, and of the latter 25 to 70 bushels per acre. Barley, too makes a very nice crop. Wheat, at the time of my visit, was worth 4s. per bushel of 60 lbs., oats 1s. 9d. per bushel of 34 lbs., and barley 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel of 48 lbs. The Island is noted for its large crops of excellent potatoes, which not uncommonly foot up to 250 bushels an acre of fine handsome tubers. Swedes make a fine crop, not uncommonly reaching 750 bushels per acre of sound and solid bulbs."

In addition to the natural fertility of the soil, the great facility for obtaining manure may be set down as one of the principal advantages. In most of the bays and rivers are found extensive deposits of mussel mud, formed by decayed oyster, clam and mussel shells. These deposits vary from 5 to 20 feet in depth, and their surface is often several



AT MILTON—"Prosperous farms and comfortable homes dotting the scene."

Photo by A. W. Mitchell

Resources

feet below low water level. Machines placed upon the ice and worked by horse power are used for raising this manure which is then carried off by sleds and distributed over the fields, while the covering of snow still remains. Procured in this way, in large quantities, and possessing great fertilizing qualities, it has vastly improved the agricultural status of the Island. An eminent authority, Sir J. W. Dawson, F. R. S. C. M. G., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, says:—"The great wealth of Prince Edward Island consists in its fertile soil, and the preservation of this in a productive state is an object of imperative importance. The ordinary soil of the Island is a bright, red loam, passing into stiff clay on the one hand and sandy loam on the other. Naturally it contains all the mineral requisites for cultivated crops, while its abounding in peroxide of iron, enables it rapidly to digest organic manures, and also to retain well their ammoniacal products. The chief natural manures afforded by the Island, and which may be used in addition to the farm manures to increase the fertility of the soil, or restore it when exhausted, are,—(1). *Mussel mud*, or oyster shell mud of the bays. Experience has proved this to be of the greatest value. (2). *Peat and marsh mud and swamp soil*. These afford organic matters to the run out soil, at a very cheap rate. (3). *Seaweed*, which can be obtained in large quantities on many parts of the shores, and is of great manural value, whether fresh or composted. (4). *Fish offal*. The heads and bones of cod are more especially of much practical importance. (5). *Limestone*. The brown earthy limestones of the Island are of much value, in affording a supply of this material, as well as small quantities of phosphates and alkalies. Where manures require to be purchased from abroad, those that will be found to produce the greatest effects are those capable of affording phosphates and alkalies, more especially bone earth, super-phosphates of lime and guano; but when fish offal and seaweed can be procured in sufficient quantity

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or when good dressings of the oyster deposit are applied, these foreign aids may well be dispensed with, at least for many years." Of this deposit Professor Sheldon speaks as follows:—"The Island possesses one advantage which is unique and very valuable. I refer now to its thick beds of 'mussel mud' or 'oyster mud' which are found in all bays and river mouths. The deposit which is commonly many feet thick, consists of the organic remains of countless generations of oysters, mussels, clams, and other bivalves of the ocean, and of crustaceous animals generally. The shells are generally more or less intact, embedded in a dense deposit of mud-like stuff, which is found to be a fertilizer of singular value and potency. The supply of it is said to be almost inexhaustible, and it is indeed a mine of wealth to the Island. A good dressing of it secures fertility in a striking manner to the poorest soils; clover grows after it quite luxuriously, and, as it were, indigenously by its aid, heavy crops of turnips and potatoes are raised, and, indeed, it may be regarded as a manure of great value and applicable to any kind of crop. Nor is it soon exhausted, for the shells in it decay year by year, throwing off a film of fertilizing matter."

Of the total area of 1,397,991 acres, 85.44 per cent, or 1,194,508 acres are occupied, of which 726,285 are improved, or under cultivation. The unimproved land consists of 350,366 acres in forest, and 117,857 acres in various conditions, such as swamp, marsh or waste land, and land in rough or natural pasture. The occupied land is divided between 13,199 farms of 5 acres and over; and 865 lots less than five acres in area, of which the average size is 1.56 acres, 30 per cent are less than an acre each and 70 per cent are an acre or more. The average size of farms is 90.74 acres of which 55.13 acres are improved and 35.60 unimproved; and of the total number of farms, 3 per cent (389) are from five to ten acres in extent, 28.6 p. c. (3,769) are from 11 to 50 acres, 41 p. c. (5,380) are 51 to 100 acres, 23 p. c. (3,030) are 101 to 200 acres, and 4.4 p. c. (501)



AT HAMPTON—"Compassed by the inviolate sea."

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are 201 acres or more. The land owned is 97.23 p. c. (1,160,118 acres) and the land leased or rented 2.77 per cent. (33,040 acres) of the whole area occupied as farms; while of the small area occupied as lots (1,350 acres) 84.52 p. c. (1,141 acres) is owned and 15.48 p. c. (209 acres) is leased or rented. Almost the whole extent of the land in lots is in an improved state, with 88 p. c. (1,155 acres, of it in crops and pasture and 11 p. c. (149 acres) in orchards and gardens. The land in farms comprises 60.76 p. c. (724,978 acres) in an improved state and 39.24 p. c. (468,180 acres) in an unimproved state. Of the improved land about 62 p. c. (447,094 acres) is in field crops, 05 p. c. (3,564 acres) in orchard and garden, and 284,229 acres in pasture. Forest plantations cover only 28 acres, and ornamental trees have been planted on farms to the number of 71,394 or an average of less than six for each farm. The number of acres in orchard is 3,199, of which 97 acres is on lots.

Agricultural Values

According to the census of 1901, the total value of farm property is \$30,434,089, of which land represents \$15,148,064 (49.78 p. c.); buildings \$7,840,444 (25.76 p. c.); implements and machinery \$2,618,597 (8.60 p. c.); and live stock, including pure-bred animals, \$4,826,984 (15.86 p. c.). Reduced to a farm of the average size (90.74 acres) the value of the property is \$2,314 whereof \$1,748 is for land and buildings, \$199 for implements and machinery, and \$367 for live stock.

On lots of less than five acres, the value of agricultural products was \$54,366 or \$62.85 per lot, which is 28.22 p. c. of the \$192,624 valuation of lands, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock. The rent value of leased lots comprising 15½ p. c. of the land occupied, is \$5.09 per acre.

Farm Products

The total gross value of farm products for 1901 was \$4,764,674 for crops (64.27 p. c.); and \$2,648,623 for animal products (35.73 p. c.); making an

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aggregate of \$7,413,297, or \$564 in the year for an average farm, which is 24.36 p. c. of the investment.

The rent value of leased farms is 95 cents per acre, and the rate of wages for farm labor is \$3.68 per week, including board.

The value of field crops on farms is 62.45 p. c. of the year's production, fruit and vegetable and nursery stock 1.82 p. c., live stock sold 9.11 p. c., meats and products of animals slaughtered on the farm 7.52 p. c., dairy products 14.68 p. c., wool, 1.14 p. c., and eggs, honey and sugar 3.28 p. c.

The average value of horses on farms per head is \$63.64, milch cows, \$22.04, other horned cattle \$10.63, sheep \$3.06, and swine \$7.40; and the average value of horses per farm is \$161.45, milch cows, \$93.33, other horned cattle \$45.36, sheep, \$29.17, swine \$26.78 and poultry and bees \$10.98.

Milk and cream sold to cheese and butter factories amounted to \$464,032.

The animal products for the census year were as follows : Killed or sold for slaughter or export, cattle, 19,497, sheep 54,394, swine, 46,104, poultry 161,808, fine wool 153,133 lbs., coarse wool, 267,305 lbs., butter, (home-made) 1,398,112 lbs., honey 2,177 lbs., eggs 2,426,251 doz., valued at nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Field Crops The aggregate area of land under crops in 1900 was 448,737 acres, the chief crops being hay, oats, wheat and potatoes. These four crops occupied 94.30 p. c. of the whole area—hay 40.65, oats 36.74, wheat 9.45 and potatoes 7.46 p. c. Next in importance, are roots mixed grains, and barley. Hay, wheat, oats and potatoes yield largely, supplying the home consumption as well as furnishing considerable for export to provincial and foreign markets. But, since the great development of the dairying industry and the introduction of new farming methods, the yields and export of the three last named products have

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declined some-what, mixed grains and forage crops being introduced instead. To the ravages of the Colorado beetle is also to be attributed the decreased cultivation of potatoes. However, as the soil of the Island is naturally well adapted for the growth of the potato, it must always remain one of the standard crops. A considerable quantity is used in the manufacture of starch. Turnips, carrots, mangels, etc., grow well. Barley is used almost wholly as a stock food ; and maize or Indian Corn, and peas mixed with other grains are cultivated for feeding purposes.



" Pleasant drives by shimmering waters"

Three-quarters of a Century's Progress

In 1825 there were grown 766 bushels of wheat, 10,717 bushels of oats and 47,220 bushels of potatoes. In 1841 there were grown, of wheat 160,028 bushels ; of barley 83,299 ; of oats 611,824 ; of potatoes 2,250,114 bushels.

In 1860 (as shown by the census of 1861) there were raised of wheat 346,125 bushels ; of barley 223,195 ; oats 2,218,578 ; buckwheat 50,127 ; potatoes, 2,972,235 ; turnips 348,784 ; hay 31,000 tons.

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Products In the year 1901 the products included :

Wheat, acres under cultivation	42,318,	yield,	738,679 bush.
Barley,	“ 4,563,	“ 105,625	“
Oats,	“ 164,472,	“ 4,561,097	“
Buckwheat,	“ 2,993,	“ 49,689	“
Potatoes,	“ 33,405,	“ 4,986,633	“
Other field roots,	“ 8,905,	“ 3,932,591	“
Hay,	“ 181,996,	“ 168,326	tons
Mixed grain,	“ 6,788,	“ 227,146	bush.
Grass and clover,	“	“ 9,781	“
Corn in ear,	“ 37,	“ 834	“
Beans,	“ 33,	“ 496	“
Peas,	“ 148,	“ 2,245	“
Rye,	“ 5,	“ 65	“
Forage Crops,	“ 2,027,	“ 3,727	tons
Flax	“ 28,	“ 281	bush.
Hops	“ 2,	“ 1 425	lbs.
Tobacco	“ 17,	“ 30,994	“

The average yield per acre of the principal crops for the harvests of 1890 and 1900 was :—

	1900	1890
Spring wheat, bushels	17.45	13.72
Oats “	27.73	19.00
Potatoes “	149 30	162.50
Hay, tons	0.92	0.88

Stock Raising The breeding of improved live-stock is receiving greater attention each year, and excellent animals are to be met with in every section, enjoying immunity from disease to a very large degree.

Cattle Owing to the ease with which turnips, potatoes, oats, etc., are raised, coupled with the excellence of the hay crop, Prince Edward Island is exceedingly well adapted for cattle feeding. Enough cattle are raised to supply the local market, and considerable numbers are shipped to the neighboring Provinces, and a few to Great Britain. The



ST DUNSTAN'S CATHEDRAL—"One of the finest Churches in the lower Provinces"

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number of pure-bred cattle on the Island is 1106 of the following breeds: Ayrshire 305, Galloway 11, Guernsey 65, Hereford 22, Holstein 30, Jersey 260, Polled Angus 48, Short horn 242, other breeds 117.

Horses P. E. Island is noted for a fine class of horses, much attention having been bestowed on their breeding; and a steady trade prevails between the Island and the adjoining provinces. Owing to early Government importation of thoroughbreds and cart stallions, which have more recently been followed by many private purchases from abroad, and by the introduction of the Hackney, the horses are regarded as among the best in America, and command ready sale at good prices. In exhibitions of late years held in different parts of the Dominion, Island horses have received a large share of the honors and prizes awarded. The number of pure-bred animals is 166 of the following herds: Blood 72, Clyde 24, Coach 5, Percheran 4, Shire 7, other breeds 54.

Sheep This country is well adapted for sheep, the soil being light, dry and sound, growing a thick-set, tender and nutritious herbage. The mutton is of excellent flavor and quality, and the export of sheep and lambs to the other provinces and to the United States, is assuming large proportions, commanding the highest prices. The number of pure-bred sheep on the Island is 973, as follows: Cotswold 52, Leicester 149, Lincoln 26, Oxford 48, Shropshire 589, Southdown 27, other breeds 82.

Swine Great advances are being made in the raising of swine, the introduction of good breeds and the presence of two large and well-equipped packing houses in Charlottetown greatly encouraging the production of hogs—particularly a good class of bacon-hogs. The number of pure-bred animals is 933 of the following herds: Berkshire 116, Chester 21, Poland China 2, Tamworth 32, Yorkshire 569, other breeds 193.

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Poultry Poultry-raising is a growing industry, and there is a steady demand both on the Island and abroad for fattened chickens. The number of pure-bred poultry according to the last census was 5,744—as regards chickens, mainly of the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Leghorn breeds.

In 1841 there were on the farms of Prince Edward Island 9,861 horses, 41,915 neat cattle, 73,656 sheep and 35,521 hogs. In 1860 (as shewn by the census of 1861) there were 18,765 horses, 60,015 neat cattle, 107,242 sheep and 71,535 hogs.

The number of live stock on the farms of Prince Edward Island in 1901 was: Horses (3 years and over) 26,905, (under 3 years) 6,826; milch cows 56,437; other horned cattle 56,342; sheep 125,546; swine 48,007; turkeys 15,509; geese 36,826; ducks 13,436; hens and chickens 515,399; and other fowls 620.

As compared with the former census, there is a decrease in horses under 3 years old and in sheep, owing to the substitution of fine woolled breeds for coarse, but in all other classes and in poultry there are increases.

Milch cows show a gain of 10,588, and other horned cattle of 10,496,—23 per cent. for each. The averages of live stock per farm are, horses 3, milch cows 4, other horned cattle 4, sheep 9, swine 4, and poultry of all kinds 43.

Fruit The old idea that fruit could not be grown in Prince Edward Island has been exploded. Although the industry is yet in the initial stage it is being prosecuted more vigorously than formerly, and the yield is three or four times greater than it was a decade ago. The display of fruits at the various Provincial Exhibitions, and at the last meeting of the Fruit-Growers' Association was surprisingly good. The most abundant fruits are apples, plums, and cherries. Of apples, the Spy, King, Ben Davis, Wealthy, Ontario and Pawaukee, together with some earlier

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kinds are those most commonly grown,—the hardy varieties succeeding best. Pears, plums and cherries are raised successfully. The cultivation of strawberries is receiving more attention and considerable is exported, as well as wild raspberries and blueberries. There is a good market for small fruits both fresh and preserved.



“Over it all an atmosphere marvellously clear, and a sky as blue as that of sunny Italy”

Prior to 1898 there was very little export of fruit, but in that year, owing to the subsidizing of ocean steamers, fitted

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with cold-storage for direct service between this Province and Great Britain, several successful shipments of apples commanding good prices were made to the Old Country, and there can be no doubt about the possibilities for the extension of the industry. With more careful selection and better packing of the fruit, together with good transportation and storage facilities, this trade could be vastly extended and made very remunerative.

The interests of the Fruit-Growers are carefully fostered by the Prince Edward Island Fruit-Growers' Association, an institution incorporated in 1898. Its objects, like those of all similar societies elsewhere, are co-operative and educational. It disseminates information as to the best methods of culture and as to proper handling, packing and marketing; and it also promotes legislation in the interest of the industry. Connected with the Association are some of the most prominent and scientific fruit-growers of the Province.

The total number of bearing and non-bearing apple-trees in the Island is 202,910, of peach trees 163, of pear trees 1,962, of plum trees 27,480, of cherry trees 70,431, of other fruit trees 57,924, and of grape vines 749. Vineyards have almost disappeared from the Island. The yield of fruit trees in the last census year was 184,487 bushels and in 1891 it was 60,325 bushels.

The yield of fruit for 1901 as compared with 1891 was as follows :

Bushels	1901	1891
Apples	159,421	52,018
Peaches,	45	19
Pears,	279	71
Plums,	4,265	1,479
Cherries,	17,838	4,265
Other Fruits,	2,639	2,473
Grapes,	862	4,402
Small fruits, pts.	150,590	
Maple Sugar & Syrup, lbs.	1,009	7,694

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The Dairy Industry One of the most important branches of agriculture is the Dairy Industry. Since 1891, when co-operative dairying was begun, there has been great improvement in this line. An experimental station for the manufacture of cheese started in 1892 under the supervision of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, was followed in the succeeding years by other factories, all with one exception, being on the co-operative principle, each company owning its building and plant. A Dairymen's Association was organized in 1898, and in the same year a dairy inspector was appointed, who has been continued in office up to the present time. A Cheese Board was established in 1899, which has greatly facilitated the sale of cheese. A dairy school for the instruction of the makers was conducted in Charlottetown in the winter of 1902, and was again in operation last winter. The industry was a success from the start and both the number of factories and the production of cheese and butter increased from year to year. All of the factories—fifty in number—are now conducted by Joint Stock Companies, and are all under the supervision of a competent inspector.

Cheese The development of the cheese industry has been remarkable. In 1896 the cheese manufactured and sold in this Province—the product of the 34 factories—amounted to 1,612,209 lbs., valued at \$141,235.19. In 1899 there were manufactured 3,746,168 lbs., valued at \$376.060; and in the census year the cheese product was 4,457,519 lbs., worth \$449,088. The value of cheese made in 1902 was \$257,071.90, and in 1903, \$280,026.45. For various reasons the production of cheese has declined, as will be noticed, within the past three years, but the outlook is promising for the future.

Butter Owing to the lack of proper facilities for getting the product on the market in prime condition, the butter industry is not so advanced as that of the cheese. But the Island is capable of producing a very fine quality of



" For fifty miles high sand-dunes bar the sea from the land "

Photo by A. W. Mitchell

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this article, and with better means of manufacture, packing, and transportation, there is no reason why Prince Edward Island should not compete successfully in the British market with the commodity from other countries. In the summer of 1896 and the winter of 1897 the output of the butter factories amounted to 225,802 lbs., the value of which was \$41,706.37. In 1899 the quantity of butter made in 30 creameries was 722,614 lbs., valued at \$139,057. In 1901 the value of butter made was \$132,792, in 1902 \$152,889, and in 1903 \$113,977.25. Many factories are now making butter during the winter season, and cheese during the summer, and the number of creameries is steadily increasing.

The average yield of butter from milk passed through the separator is about 4 lbs. for every 10 gallons of milk of 10 lbs. each, so that the average cow produces annually from 150 to 200 lbs. of butter or 400 to 450 lbs. of cheese. The yield of milk from fairly good milking cattle is approximately 400 to 500 gallons per annum, although from 600 to 800 gallons per head are frequently obtained from selected herds. The rate paid for milk at the factories at present prices of cheese should average between 75 and 80 cts. per 100 lbs.

There were in operation in the Island during the census year 47 factories, of which 27 made cheese and butter; 15 made cheese only; and 5 made butter only. The total value of the product was \$566,824. In 1891 there were 4 cheese factories in the Island, and the total value of the product was \$8,448. The Island is exceedingly well adapted for the Dairying industry, and when the supply of milk becomes greater, it will fulfil its destiny as the Denmark of America.

Exhibitions Exhibitions of live stock, farm, garden and dairy produce and manufactures, have, for a number of years, been held at Charlottetown, Summerside, Georgetown and other places. The provincial fair at Charlottetown in connection with horse races under the

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auspices of the Driving Park Association, is, from an agricultural point of view, superior to any show of the kind in the Maritime Provinces.

Farm Methods In agricultural matters, old methods are rapidly giving place to new. Following the example of other countries, many P. E. Island farmers are now bestowing attention upon the higher branches of agriculture, that is, turning their raw material into the finished products. They are now feeding their coarse grain to live stock instead of selling it, and are producing butter, cheese, meat, poultry and fruit for the British market. This change will preserve the fertility of the soil, and give better returns for the labor and skill expended.

Farming weather The summer season is very favorable for farming operations in P. E. Island. Although the tedious spring retards to a certain extent the early work, yet seeding is generally through by the end of May. The summer is short and the crops grow rapidly to maturity—first hay, then barley, closely followed by wheat and oats. After the close of October, outside work is practically at an end, and from then until the beginning of April, the farmer has comparatively little to do but attend to his stock, and haul wood, mussel-mud, etc.

The farmers of this province are worthy of their fair heritage, being industrious, independent, and usually well-to-do. They are also up-to-date, equipping their fine farms with all the modern machinery tending to lessen labor. There are many really beautiful homesteads,—neat and picturesque,—and the surroundings of the farmsteads generally are being improved.

Agricultural Progress The progress of agriculture was for many years dependent on individual enterprise. Apart from the benefits derived from the sale of pure-bred stock at the model farm, no government aid was attempted for the tiller of the soil. Finally, the necessity for a change in farm practices, led the government to take action in the matter.



BEDEQUE—"A long low line of beach, with crest of trees."

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The Government Experimental Farm

A Stock-Farm devoted to the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, has been maintained by the Provincial Government for about 40 years and the yearly surplus stock is divided among the three counties. The farm comprises 250 acres of land under cultivation and 25 acres of swamp and marsh. The greater part is managed as an ordinary farm, and is used in the support of a herd of pure-bred cattle. Two herds are kept—Shorthorn and Ayrshire. In 1901, experimental work with field crops was begun. From ten to fifteen of the leading varieties of the different field crops are grown side by side and comparative tests made. Experiments have also been conducted in the selection of seed in new fodder crops and in regard to the best dates for seeding. In 1902, an experimental orchard was established at the farm where upwards of forty varieties of apples, ten kinds of plums, and a smaller number of pears and cherries are being grown for test purposes.

Model Orchard

In addition to the orchard at the farm, eight experimental orchards, each one acre in extent have been set at points throughout the country. It is proposed to have these cultivated in a proper manner, and kept as model orchards for public inspection.

Agricultural Legislation

In 1901 an Act was passed (with an amendment in 1903) establishing a Department of Agriculture as a branch of the Government service. This Department is under the management of a Commissioner of Agriculture and a Secretary. The Legislature also expends considerable amounts each year for the encouragement of the industry. Much useful knowledge pertaining to all branches of Agriculture is disseminated throughout the country; and the results accruing from this wise governmental policy have been great.



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THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF P. E. ISLAND

Flora * "The sandstone swells of Prince Edward Island are everywhere clothed with a rich and varied vegetation. Its Flora is much the same as spreads over the rest of Eastern Canada, but its dry and fertile soil produces a greater abundance of deciduous forest trees and the flowering plants which usually accompany them.

On the rolling districts, affording the best agricultural soils, Beech, Yellow Birch, Maple, Oak, and White Pine flourish, with an undergrowth of Mountain Maple, Rowan, Hazel, Elder, and thick tangled brambles. Grasses carpet the soil, jewelled with roses, convulvi, and sweet-scented violets. These plants belong to the Central Canadian Flora.

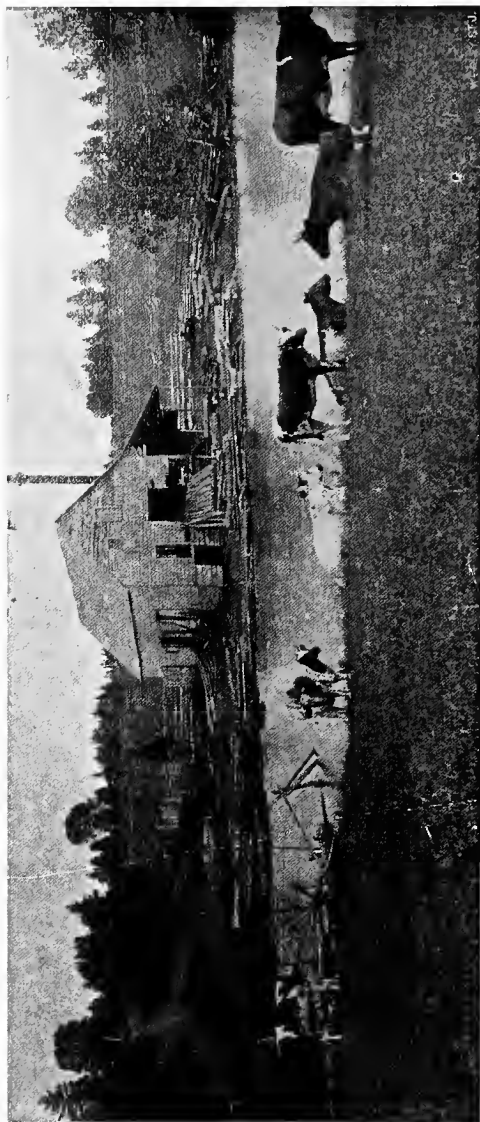
On the cold soils of the swamps and barrens, a different class of vegetation abounds. Spruces and sparse-foliaged Larches, Poplars, Birches, Aspens, and moss-grown Firs form the timber growth; while a thick, shrubby carpet of Andromeda, Ledum, Whortle-berries, and prostrate Arbutus spreads at their feet. These are members of the Sub-Arctic Flora, inhabiting the far north of Canada and penetrating even within the Arctic Circle. Thus two distinct floras occupy the two distinct classes of soil, common on the Island.

Other peculiarities are noticeable. The Cedar is confined to Prince County, and we never saw the Arum, the Calapogon, or the grand-flowered Habinaria in other parts of the Island. The Hemlock is not found east of St. Peter's. The assemblage of plants on the Triassic hills is something different from that on Permian districts. The sand dunes have a flora peculiar to themselves. And amid the surf-lashed skerries of our rocky coasts, the lover of nature will find a distinct field of study in the Algae, Fucoids, and Corallins of marine growth."

Fauna The Fauna of Prince Edward Island is numerous and varied. A few larger animals, as the Moose, the Caribou, the Wolf, the Raccoon, and the Wolverine, which roam over the continental lands, are excluded from the Island by its insular position. But this is much more than compensated by the numerous marine animals which inhabit our coasts, and which afford some of the most interesting studies of animal life."

Of swimming, wading, singing and other birds there are the genera common to most countries. Rabbits and squirrels are very numerous. The beaver, formerly met with is now unknown. Black bears and foxes, (particularly the silver-gray and black varieties) are rare, and the wild-cat

* Bain's Natural History of P. E. Island, 1890.



NEAR CORNWALL—"The scenery is of sweet pastoral simplicity."

Photo by A. W. Mitchell

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or lynx once found, is now extinct. Wolves have been known to cross the Northumberland Straits on the ice to the Island.

Forestry

The forests of Prince Edward Island once extensive and mantling the country to the water's edge, now consist of small isolated areas. The woodman's axe, forest fires and the fore-time prosperous ship-building industry have swept away the "Forest primeval", leaving but insignificant growths of the cone-bearing, soft wood species, the commonest being the balsam, fir or var, and spruce; and still less of pine, larch, maple, poplar, beech, birch and cedar. An approximate of the area of forest and woodland in 1894 was: Forest and Woodland, 797 square miles, woodland 39.85 per cent. Much of this, though wooded, is covered with small growth only.

By an Act of the Legislature passed in 1903, a Forestry Commission was appointed for the purpose of the protection and afforestation of such crown and private lands as may be suitable for timber culture and forestry.

Drainage, Dyking, etc.

Acts were passed in 1881, 1895, and 1898, for the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers and the reclamation of the large tracts of marsh land that exist throughout the Province, for the purpose of rendering the same available for cultivation.

As a result of such legislation, Aboideaux (which have been more or less successful) have been constructed at the under-mentioned places:—

	Length	Acreage drained
Mount Stewart	100 feet	500
Fullerton's Marsh	300 "	120
Dunk River	100 "	220
Pisquid River (not completed)		



Its Fisheries

The fisheries of Prince Edward Island, particularly those on the north coast, are exceedingly valuable, and this industry must always remain one of the standard resources; although the inclinations of the Islanders are so decidedly agricultural that the culture of the deep has not hitherto received from them the attention it deserves.

The yield and value of the Fisheries of this Province for the year 1902, was as follows :

KINDS OF FISH	QUANTITY	PRICE	VALUE
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh.....Lbs.	1,700	0 20	340 00
Herring, salted.....Brls.	20,934	4 00	83,736 00
“ fresh.....Lbs.	587,000	0 01	5,870 00
“ smoked.....“	75,000	0 02	1,500 00
Mackerel, fresh.....“	71,380	0 12	8,565 60
“ salted.....Brls.	2,329	15 00	34,935 00
Lobsters, preserved in cans... Lbs.	2,039,603	0 20	407,920 60
“ fresh in shell.....Cwt.	224	5 00	1,120 00
Cod, dried.....“	28,426	4 00	113,704 00
“ tongues and sounds... Brls.	200	10 00	2,000 00
Haddock, fresh.....Lbs.	6,000	0 03	180 00
“ dried.....Cwt	1,000	3 00	3,000 00
Hake, dried.....“	6,168	2 25	13,878 00
“ Sounds.....Lbs	12,970	0 50	6,485 00
Pollock.....Cwt.	75	2 00	150 00
Halibut.....Lbs.	5,200	0 10	520 00
Trout.....“	25,450	0 10	2,545 00
Smelts.....“	401,750	0 05	20,087 50
Alewives or gasperaux.....Brls.	2,517	4 00	10,068 00
Eels.....“	908	10 00	9,080 00
Caplin.....“	295	2 00	590 00
Oysters.....“	20,334	4 00	81,336 00
Tom cod or frost fish.....Lbs.	7,700	0 05	385 00
Squid.....Brls.	705	4 00	2,820 00
Coarse and mixed fish.....“	800	2 00	1,600 00
Fish oil.....Galls.	16,037	0 30	4,811 10
Fish as bait.....Brls.	32,695	1 50	49,042 50
Fish as manure.....“	895	1 00	895 00
Seal skins.....No.	7,520	2 00	15,040 00
Clams.....Brls.	1,205	4 00	4,820 00
Total.....			\$887,024 30

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The number of vessels and boats engaged in the fisheries in 1902 was 26 fishing vessels (683 tons) and 2,201 fishing



Photo by John Vail

THE NORTH SHORE—"It is only fourteen miles across the Island."

boats, and the number of men 4,324. The number of lobster canneries was 122; traps 241,896; smoke and fish

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houses 169 ; freezers and ice-houses 5 ; piers and wharfs 35 ; steamers and smacks 12 ; and number of persons employed 2,252. The value of the lobster plant was \$236,957 ; of the vessels, nets, etc., \$113,016 ; and of the houses, piers, and steamers, \$45,675—a total value of \$395,648.

In order to encourage sea-fishing and the building of fishing boats, the Dominion Government by Acts passed in 1882 and 1891 and by Orders in Council, provides for the distribution of \$160,000 annually among the fishermen and vessels of Canada. This bounty is paid under certain restrictions on the basis of \$1.00 per registered ton to vessels up to \$80 ; \$7 each to vessel fishermen ; \$3.50 per man to boat fishermen ; and \$1 per boat to the owners. The total bounty paid in P. E. Island in 1902 was \$8,716.55 ; the number of claims paid was 912 ; the number of vessels receiving bounty was 28 with a tonnage of 630 ; the number of vessel fishermen receiving bounty was 135, and the amount paid to the same was \$1,608.75 ; the number of boats receiving bounty was 884, the number of boat fishermen was 1,638, and the amount paid to same was \$7,107.80.

One of the greatest sources of profit is the Lobster Fishery. This industry shows signs of deterioration from over fishing ; but the strict enforcement of the regulations regarding the close season, which is from the 15th July until the 19th April inclusive, etc., is having a good effect. A lobster hatchery is being established near Charlottetown.

The mackerel fishery once enormously productive, has, since the introduction of purse seines and gill nets, declined. The herring and cod fisheries are yet practically undeveloped.

Canada's
far-famed
Oyster Land Prince Edward Island is celebrated for the excellence and abundance of its oysters. They may be taken on almost any part of the coast,—the many estuaries, rivers and streams being admirably adapted for the cultivation of the delicious bivalve ; but the best beds are in Richmond, Cascumpec and Hillsborough Bays, and in the rivers flowing into these waters. The first named—

Resources

Richmond Bay—is the home of the most famous oysters. Here is the largest and richest field in Canada, from 15,000 to 16,000 acres in extent—a veritable El Dorado. On beds from a quarter of an acre to 40 acres in size the oysters have grown naturally, owing their extension to the drift of the spat with the tides, and the suitability of the soil upon which it falls, although no ground in the world is better adapted for the scientific propagation of this fish. Oyster fishing began in this Bay about 1859, and since then from 300 to 400 boats have been engaged annually in the industry. Although prices have fluctuated—depending on the weather during the fishing season—the tendency has always been upwards. In the forties of the last century, Bedeque Bay, on the shore of which now stands Summerside, furnished oysters which have never been surpassed ; but over-fishing has almost depleted these beds, and to-day the “ Malpeque ” is Canada’s favourite and most abundant oyster. These oysters took first prize at the Paris Exposition, and in Montreal, the chief market for the Island’s product, the name “ Malpeque ” is synonymous for everything that is succulent, being very meaty, and when in the best condition sometimes 8 or 9 inches long. They are found in the deep water off Curtain Island, and are of excellent flavour, bringing the highest price in the market ; while those growing in the shallow water around the Islands of the Bay are cup shaped, round and plump, more delicious in flavor, keeping much longer than other varieties, and commanding the highest prices. The Narrows and Bideford River oysters compare very favourably with the latter. Next in value are the “ Cove ” oysters found in the coves of Richmond Bay. Some years ago before the era of scientific supervision, oyster fishing was prosecuted in a primitive fashion with rakes, and little or no attention was paid to that culture so necessary for the preservation of the species. It was indeed the custom in the time of William the Fourth to dig and burn the oyster for the lime contained,

Resources

but this practice was stopped by law. And more recently the industry has suffered from over-fishing, from the digging of mussel-mud by farmers, through the use of drags, by winter fishing through the ice, and by the practice of taking small undersized oysters. However, since the employment by the Dominion Government in 1892 of an English Oyster Expert, these hindrances to the welfare of the industry have largely ceased ; and to-day old beds are being preserved and replenished, new areas are being laid out and everything possible is being done in the direction of the scientific propagation and culture of the oyster. The present mode of fishing with tongs and punt, is still primitive, but it is inexpensive and proves least injurious to the beds. The tongs costing \$2.50 per pair, consist of two rakes 18 inches to 36 inches long with handles 14 to 24 feet long joined at a certain point by a pivot, and operated somewhat in the manner of a household tongs, bringing the oyster up from depths of from 3 to 20 feet. The boats used—two men to each—are generally 17 feet long supplied with an anchor and a couple of sails, the outfit costing from \$12.00 to \$18.00. Per man, the average quantity taken to-day off the beds is from 2 to 2½ barrrels at the beginning of the season, and the returns for a season are from \$50.00 to \$70.00. At the shore the prices range from \$2.50 per barrel upwards, though choice lots command double these figures ; and the daily catch per boat ranges from 3 to 6 barrels. But the catch varies each year owing to the weather, strong winds keeping the fishermen idle and light breezes off the shore furnishing the best conditions. The close season is from the 21st of May to the 22nd of September both days inclusive, (this prohibition coming into force in Richmond Bay on the 21st day of May 1904, and elsewhere on the 21st day of May 1905) ; and fishing is not allowed through the ice, nor before sunrise or after sunset. The minimum limit of oysters allowed to be caught by law is three inches in diameter of shell for round oysters, and three and a half inches of outer shell for long

Resources

oysters. Large oysters are preferred in Canada, and small ones in the United States, although our friends across the line when once accustomed to the large ones prefer them to their own famous Blue Points. In regard to present production and future possibilities, Prince Edward Island is pre-eminently the oyster province of Canada.

The Island's Commercial and Industrial Interests

Commerce is maintained principally with the other Maritime Provinces, the United States and Great Britain, and it is increasing. The volume of exports is large, embracing oats, potatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, live stock, oysters, lobsters, mackerel, and other products of the field and fisheries. Considerable pork, beef and mutton is shipped during the winter to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ; and large quantities of smelts, etc., go to Boston and other American cities.

Foreign Exports The total value of foreign exports for the year ending 30th June, 1902, was \$801,013. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount and value of the exports as many products of the Island are taken across to the Mainland and shipped from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which Provinces they are credited as exports.

Imports The value of total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1902, amounted to \$643,829 ; and of imports entered for home consumption, \$648,714. Owing to the manner in which the Customs Returns, as published, are made up, it is difficult to determine the actual imports of the Island, and the above figures must not be taken as representing its individual consumption. Large quantities of goods are purchased, duty paid, in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John and other Canadian points and consumed

Resources

in Prince Edward Island, for which this province does not receive credit.

The Island's Financial Institutions The Island Province possesses few financial institutions. Its sole local Bank is the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, occupying a substantial building in Charlottetown, and doing a very successful business. It was incorporated in 1871 and has Agencies at Summerside, Souris, Montague, Alberton P. E. I., and Sydney, C. B. The Summerside Bank, after an existence of upwards of thirty years, was in 1902 absorbed by the



"Numberless trout streams furnish sport for the angler."

Bank of New Brunswick, which Institution has now Agencies at Charlottetown and Summerside. The Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, incorporated in 1863, was amalgamated with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1883, and is now known as the Charlottetown Agency of that great Nova Scotian Institution. There is also a branch at Summerside. Another Halifax Bank, the Royal, has Agencies at Charlottetown and Summerside. A branch of the Dominion Savings Bank is established at Charlottetown, in which the amount to the credit of depositors at the 31st Dec. 1903, was \$1,943,166.72. There are Post Office Saving

Resources

Banks at Summerside, Souris, Montague, Crapaud and Tignish. An Agency of the "Credit Foncier Franco Canadien" does business in Charlottetown. There is a Stock Exchange at Charlottetown, but no Loan or Trust Companies.

Merchants and Manufactures. The business men of Prince Edward Island are up-to-date, and stores with well-selected stocks are found throughout the Province. In Charlottetown, the establishments of all kinds are equal to those of any city of its size in Canada, and the window-dressing of many of the stores is excellent. The principal dry goods retailers send buyers direct to England for their stocks, while the large army of commercial ambassadors who regularly visit the Island, secure substantial orders. In Charlottetown and Summerside, there are large and handsome establishments in every line of goods, and competition is keen.

The Charlottetown, Summerside and other Boards of Trade in the Province, and the Development and Tourist Associations of the City and Summerside are flourishing, influential bodies, accomplishing good work.

Manufactures are necessarily limited, but they are steadily developing. They include butter, cheese, starch, condensed milk and coffee, and soap factories, tanneries, grist, saw and woollen mills, furniture factories, pork factories, lobster and other canning establishments, carriage factories, etc.

The census figures of 1901 touching industries will be found in the Appendix.

Transportation—Rail and Water Routes—Roads, etc.

**P. E. Island
Railway**

The Prince Edward Island Railway, a part of the Canadian Government Railway System, is a well maintained and excellently managed, narrow gauge road,

Resources

extending from Tignish in the West to Souris and Georgetown in the East, and having with its branches, a mileage of 210 miles. A branch line of 50 miles long, from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor, in the southern part of the province, with a large \$1,500,000 dollar bridge across the Hillsborough River, is nearing completion, and will be in operation within the present year. The first sod of the main line was turned on the 2nd of October, 1871, and the Road was opened for traffic in 1875. Its general offices are at Charlottetown.

Water Routes During the season of navigation, there is daily communication by the fine steamers, "Northumberland" and "Princess" of the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company between Summerside and Point du Chene, N. B., and Charlottetown and Picton, N. S. This Company under the name of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, was first organized in 1863, beginning the service with the "Heather Belle" built at Charlottetown, followed by the "Princess of Wales" built at St John, N. B., to which was added in 1868, the "St. Lawrence." These three steamers first maintained the service between Miramichi, Richibucto, Point du Chene, Summerside, Charlottetown, Brule, and Pictou; it was afterwards extended to Port Hood and Hawkesbury, C. B. and then to Georgetown and Murray Harbor, P. E. I. The service was finally changed to that at present in existence. It is worthy of remark that during these forty years, not an accident has occurred by which a passenger or a piece of freight has been injured.

Freight and passenger steamers connect weekly with Quebec, Montreal, St. John's Newfoundland, Halifax, Boston and the Magdalen Islands. Small steamers and sailing packets, more or less subsidized, furnish means of coast and river transit. There is a direct steamship service to Great Britain every fall.

The Winter Ferries After the close of open navigation, communication is maintained between Summerside and

Resources

Cape Tormentine, N. B. by the Steamer "Stanley" and between Charlottetown and Pictou, N. S., by the "Minto." When ice conditions become insurmountable at these points, both boats ply between Georgetown and Pictou, a distance of forty miles, where there is more open water and where ice jams are less frequent. The first effort to carry out continuous steam communication between the Island and the Mainland—one of the Confederation agreements between the respective Governments—was made by the "Albert", an old steamer wholly unsuited for the service. Then followed the "Northern Light," which buffeted the ice of the Northumberland Straits with more or less success for 12 years. Later came the "Stanley" and "Minto." These boats were specially designed for the strenuous work of combatting the ice floes and have been wonderfully successful, often pushing their way through "shoved ice eight feet in thickness." The steamers are so constructed that they run up on heavy ice and break it by sheer weight. The "Stanley" was built at Govan, on the Clyde, in 1888, and is constructed throughout of Siemen's Martin steel. Her dimensions are : length 207 feet, breadth 32 feet, depth 20 feet 3 inches. She is a screw boat of 914 tons gross, and 300 horse power, and attains a speed of nearly 15 knots in clear water. The "Minto" was built in 1899, at Dundee, Scotland. She is 225 feet long, 32 feet six inches broad, and 20 feet six inches deep ; 1,089 tons gross tonnage, indicated horse power 2,900, nominal 362 ; with a speed of 15 knots.

At the Capes In mid-winter, the work of the two ice-breakers is supplemented by the ice-boat service between Cape Traverse on the Island and Cape Tormentine on the New Brunswick shore, a distance of nine miles—both points been tapped by railways. For about two months of every winter this service affords the quickest and most reliable means of crossing. It has always been attended with difficulty, and in some cases in the past with danger. Of late years, however, the service has been

Resources

greatly improved, compasses, provisions, fur wraps, etc., being carried, and everything being done to ensure safe passages. The standard ice-boat is of oak planked with cedar, the planks being covered with tin, and is 18 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep. The boat has a double keel which serves for runners, and four leather straps are attached to each side. The passage usually occupies three and a half hours, but when there is much "lolly" (small particles of ice, floating in the water often to the depth of several feet), and when tide and wind are unfavourable, the trip requires sometimes from five to seven hours. The boats travel not less than three together, each manned by five hardy, powerful and courageous men, and an experienced ice-captain is in charge of the fleet. A variety of crossing conditions prevail. Sometimes large ice-fields jammed between the two shores, enable the passage to be made without putting the boats into the water at all; but as these floes are moving the voyageurs are often taken considerably out of their course, and are obliged to land several miles away from the objective point. Again, rough or hummocky ice renders the passage difficult and laborious, but frequently lanes of open water enable the crews to row. At other times lolly, which has to be worked through, necessitates great expenditure of time and labor. Should snow storms arise, there is danger of losing the bearings, and travelling far out of the course. For about a distance of one mile on each side of the Strait, the ice is attached to the shore and is known as the "board ice." This leaves only seven miles for the ferry, but owing to the tide, which runs about four miles an hour carrying with it the ice fields, the distance travelled by the boats is considerably increased. Teams carry the passengers from the edge of the board ice to the Railway stations. A trip by the Capes is a unique experience.

Highways Prince Edward Island is exceedingly well provided with means of internal communication.

In addition to the Railway, there are extensive waterways

Resources

and highways in all directions. The roads generally are kept in good condition and substantial bridges—some of them steel—span the streams. These public works are maintained by legislative grants and are under the general control and supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works. The Province is divided into Road Divisions in charge of Road Inspectors and Overseers ; and these divisions are subdivided into thirty-five road machine districts of one hundred miles each—the roads being mainly repaired by machine. A road machine operates in each district, and a road-maker is in charge.

To assist in the maintenance of these public works, an annual tax of \$1 on men and 25 cents on horses (with certain exceptions)—exclusive of incorporated communities which keep up their own roads—is imposed.

Telegraphs Telegraphic communication is maintained by the cable of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, 12 miles long, between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine—the oldest cable in America, having been laid in 1852,—and 27 other offices of this Company are established throughout the Province and along the Railway. The land line is 130 miles long. The system also includes one mile of cable under the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown. •

Telephones, etc. A telephone system of over 500 miles, reaching almost every important point, is also in existence. Mails are despatched daily to the Mainland and weekly to Great Britain ; while advantage is taken of intervening opportunities to Europe viâ New York. There are good postal facilities throughout the Province, offices being established at intervals of three or four miles.





" One of the most convenient of outing places, and offers every facility for boating and bathing."

Who Should come to Prince Edward Island

ALTHOUGH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND cannot expect to receive very many of the thousands of settlers who are yearly coming to Canada since there is now comparatively little room for such, yet it is a desirable place for a certain class of immigrants in search of improved farms with buildings, and within reach of the social comforts of life to be found in a comparatively old well-settled country. Scientific farmers with a little capital can here obtain excellent farms at from \$30 to \$40 an acre, and reach a more independent position than is possible in Great Britain. Nor are these farms by any means worn out or inferior ; on the contrary they are often among the best—farms which will yield a good return for the work bestowed on them, and afford a good income. In many cases farms are thrown on the market, in consequence of the death of the owner, or through the preference of the younger members for city life ; or in other instances they are vacated by those who turn their faces to the " Golden West. "

Who should come to Prince Edward Island.

There are also openings for a limited number of agricultural labourers to take employment on the farms of the Province, with a view of acquainting themselves with the system of agriculture prevailing here, and of eventually purchasing land of their own.

Transfers of Land Titles Most of the land is held in fee simple, the number of persons who are tenants outside of the city and towns being small. Nearly every man owns his own farm. Land is transferred by deeds which are recorded in the Registry Office of the County in which the land is situated. The books of the Registrars of Deeds form the means of verifying land titles at comparatively little cost.



“ With spots of sunny openings, and with nooks
To lie and read in, sloping into brooks.”

Historical and Statistical Appendix

Attorneys General

Philip Callbeck,	September 19, 1770
Joseph Aplin,	
John Wentworth,	June 3, 1780
Peter Macgowan,	September 15, 1800
Charles Stewart,	November 4, 1811
Wm. Johnstone,	January 15, 1813
Robert Hodgson,	May 18, 1829
Charles Young,	May 29, 1851
Joseph Hensley,	May 2, 1853
Charles Young,	June 29, 1858
Frederick Brecken,	April 11, 1859
Edward Palmer,	January 28, 1863
Joseph Hensley,	March 14, 1867
Dennis O'M. Reddin,	(Solicitor General,) 1869
Frederick Brecken,	September 10, 1870
Edward Palmer,	April 18, 1873
L. H. Davies,	September 6, 1876
W. W. Sullivan,	March 11, 1878
Neil McLeod,	November 21, 1889
Frederick Peters,	April 21, 1891
H. C. MacDonald,	October 27, 1897
D. A. Mackinnon,	October 11, 1899
Arthur Peters,	December 27, 1901

Chief Justices

	Appointed
John Duport,	September 19, 1770
Peter Stewart,	June 23, 1776
Thomas Cochrane,	October 24, 1801
Robert Thorpe,	November 10, 1802
Casar Colclough,	May 1, 1807
Thomas Tremlett,	April 6, 1813
S. G. W. Archibald,	August 7, 1824

Appendix. Chief Justices—Continued

E. J. Jarvis,	August 30, 1828
Sir Robert Hodgson,	April 2, 1853
Edward Palmer,	July 7, 1874
William Wilfred Sullivan,	November, 12, 1889

Speakers House of Assembly

R. Stewart,	1773	George Dalrymple,	1835
John Budd,	1776	William Cooper,	1839
D. Higgins,	1779	Joseph Pope,	1843
W. Berry,	1780	Alexander Rae,	1850
A. Fletcher	1785	John Jardine,	1854
P. Callbeck,	1788	Edward Thornton,	1854
A. Fletcher,	1790	Don. Montgomery,	1859
J. Robinson,	1790	Joseph Wightman,	1867
J. Stewart,	1795	John Yeo,	1871
J. Curtis,	1801	Stanislaus Perry,	1873
R. Hodgson,	1806	Cornelius Howat,	1874
R. Brecken,	1812	Henry Beer,	1877
J. Curtis,	1813	John A. McDonald,	1883
Angus McAulay, M. D.,	1818	Patrick Blake	1890
John Stewart,	1825	Ber'd. D. McLellan,	1891
W. Macneill,	1831		

Speakers Legislative Assembly

James H. Cummiskey,	1894	Albert E. Douglass,	
Samuel E. Reid,	1901	Deputy Speaker,	1904

Presidents Legislative Council

John Duport,	1773	S. G. W. Archibald,	1825
P. Callbeck,	1774	George Wright,	1827
J. R. Spence,	1776	E. J. Jarvis,	1829
P. Stewart,	1779	T. H. Haviland,	1839
T. DesBrisay,	1780	Robert Hodgson,	1840
P. Callbeck,	1786	Donald McDonald,	1853
T. DesBrisay,	1788	Charles Young, L.L.D.,	1854
P. Stewart,	1790	Don. Montgomery,	1863
R. Thorp,	1802	Herbert Bell,	1874
T. DesBrisay,	1805	Joseph Wightman,	1876
C. Colclough,	1808	John Balderston,	1877
T. Tremlett,	1813	Thos. Walker Dodd,	1887
C. Worrell,	1825	Benjamin Rogers,	1891

Appendix

Provincial Premiers

George Coles, 1851, Lib.
John Hall, February, 1854, Con.
George Coles, July, 1855, Lib.
Edward Palmer, April 1859, Con.
John H. Gray, 1863, Con.
James Colledge Pope, 1865, Con.
George Coles, 1867, Lib.
Joseph Hensley, 1869, Lib.
Robert P. Haythorne, 1870, Lib.
J. C. Pope, September, 1870, Lib.-Con.
Robert P. Haythorne, April, 1872, Lib.
J. C. Pope, April 18, 1873 to Sept. 23, 1873, Lib.-Con.
Lemuel C. Owen, Sept. 23, 1873, to Sept. 4, 1876, Lib.-Con.
Louis H. Davies, Sept. 6, 1876, to March 7, 1879, Coalition.
W. W. Sullivan, Mar. 11, 1879, to Nov. 12, 1889, Lib.-Con.
Neil McLeod, Nov. 12, 1889, to April 21, 1891, Lib.-Con.
Frederick Peters, April 21, 1891, to Oct. 26, 1897, Lib.
Alex. B. Warburton, Oct. 27, 1897, to Aug. 1, 1898, Lib.
Donald Farquharson, August 1, 1898, to Dec. 27, 1901, Lib.
Arthur Peters, Dec. 27, 1901, Lib.

Governors

The Governors of Prince Edward Island have been :—

In connection with Nova Scotia

Montague Wilmot,	1763 to 1766
Lord William Campbell,	1766 to 1770

As a separate Province

Walter Patterson,	1770 to May 1774
P. Callbeck, (Administrator)	Aug. 1775 to July 31, 1779
T. DesBrisay, (Administ'r)	July 31, 1779 to July 6, 1786
Lieut-Gen. Edmund Fanning,	July 6th, 1786
Col. J. F. W. DesBarres,	July 1805
W. Townshend, (Administ'r)	Oct. 21, 1812, to July 13, 1813
Charles Douglas Smith,	July 13, 1813
George Wright, (Administ'r)	1825 to 1826
Col. John Ready,	Oct. 24, 1825
Sir Aretas W. Young,	Sept. 27, 1831, to Dec. 1, 1835
George Wright, (Administ'r)	May 18, 1834 to Sept. 29, 1834

Appendix. Governors—Continued

George Wright, (Administ'r)	Dec. 2, 1835, to Aug. 30, 1836
Sir John Harvey,	Aug. 30, 1836, to 1837
George Wright, (Administ'r)	1837
Sir Chas. Augustus Fitzroy,	June 25, 1837 to Nov 2, 1841
Geo. Wright, (Administ'r)	Nov. 2, 1841 to Nov. 13, 1841
Sir Henry Vere Huntley	Nov. 18, 1841 to Nov. 1, 1847
Ambrose Lane, (Administ'r)	July 25, 1847 to Oct. 7, 1847
Sir Donald Campbell	Dec. 9, 1847 to Oct. 10, 1850
Ambrose Lane, (Administ'r)	Oct. 10, 1850 to Mar. 10, 1851
Sir Alexander Bannerman,	March 10, 1851
Sir Dominick Daly,	July 12, 1854
Charles Young, (Administ'r)	May 26, 1859 to June 7, 1859
George Dundas,	June 8, 1859 to Oct. 22, 1868
Sir R. Hodgson, (Administ'r)	1865
Sir R. Hodgson, (Administ'r)	Oct. 22, 1868 to Oct. 6, 1870
W. C. F. Robinson,	Oct. 7, 1870 to Nov. 15, 1873
Sir R. Hodgson, (Administ'r)	July 30, 1873 to July 18, 1874
Sir Robert Hodgson,	July 18, 1874 to July 18, 1879
T.H. Haviland, Q. C.,	July 19, 1879 to Aug. 1, 1884
Andrew A. MacDonald,	Aug. 1, 1884 to Sept. 4, 1889
J. S. Carvell,	Sept. 5, 1889 to Feb. 14 1894
W.W. Sullivan, (Administ'r)	Feb. 4, 1893, to May 31, 1893
W.W. Sullivan, (Administ'r)	Feb. 14, 1894 to Feb. 21, 1894
George W. Howlan	Feb. 24, 1894 to June 1, 1899
Peter A. McIntyre,	June 1, 1899,

Provincial General Elections held since Confederation

April 24, 1873
 August 10, 1876
 April 2, 1879
 May 1, 1883
 June 30, 1886

January 30, 1890
 December 13, 1893
 July 21, 1897
 December 12, 1900



General Assemblies since 1873

No of General Assemblies	Sessions	DATE OF		
		Opening	Prorogation	Dissolution
1st	1st	Mar. 4, 1874	Apr. 28, 1874	} July 1, 1876
	2nd	" 18, 1875	" 27, 1875	
	3rd	" 16, 1876	" 29, 1876	
2nd	1st	" 15, 1877	" 18, 1877	} March 12, 1879
	2nd	" 14, 1878	" 18, 1878	
	3rd	Feb. 27, 1879	Mar. 11, 1879	
3rd	1st	April 24, 1879	June 7, 1879	} April 15, 1882
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1880	Apr. 26, 1880	
	3rd	" 1, 1881	" 5, 1881	
4th	4th	" 8, 1882	" 8, 1882	} June 5, 1886
	1st	" 20, 1883	" 27, 1883	
	2nd	" 6, 1884	" 17, 1884	
5th	3rd	" 11, 1885	" 11, 1885	} Jan. 7, 1890
	4th	April 8, 1886	May 14, 1886	
	1st	Mar. 29, 1887	May 7, 1887	
6th	2nd	" 22, 1888	Apr. 28, 1888	} Nov. 18, 1893
	3rd	" 14, 1889	" 17, 1889	
	1st	" 27, 1890	May 7, 1890	
7th	2nd	Apr. 23, 1891*	July 15, 1891	} June 25, 1897
	3rd	Mar. 23, 1892	May 5, 1892	
	4th	Mar. 8, 1893	Apr. 20, 1893	
8th	1st	" 28, 1894	May 9, 1894	} Nov. 12, 1900
	2nd	" 21, 1895	Apr. 19, 1895	
	3rd	" 24, 1896	" 30, 1896	
9th	4th	" 30, 1897	May 1, 1897	}
	1st	April 5, 1898	May 14, 1898	
	2nd	" 17, 1899	May 19, 1899	
9th	3rd	May 28, 1900	June 19, 1900	}
	1st	Mar. 19, 1901	May 10, 1901	
	2nd	" 11, 1902	Apr. 18, 1902	
9th	3rd	" 19, 1903	" 30, 1903	}
	4th	" 24, 1904	" 30, 1904	

* Adjourned to the 16th June.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the Revenues and Expenditures of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the years 1868 to 1903 :—

YEAR	RECEIPTS	Expenditures, including Capital Acct.
1868	\$ 270,559	\$ 299,867
1869	288,722	312,653
1870	302,855	343,892
1871	385,014	406,236
1872	395,473	506,666
† 1873	* 484,979	* 401,662
1874	403,013	442,767
1875	306,597	395,277
1876	524,144	353,226
1877	326,274	331,632
1878	312,684	334,133
1879	288,062	313,845
1880	269,603	257,309
1881	275,380	261,276
1882	233,465	257,228
1883	228,169	270,477
1884	280,271	279,545
1885	248,222	266,318
1886	233,978	304,467
1887	241,637	288,052
1888	254,209	279,939
1889	‡ 434,635	263,605
1890	224,882	305,799
1891	274,047	304,486
1892	245,652	283,303
1893	217,473	337,415
1894	282,468	302,632
1895	277,314	310,177
1896	273,496	287,631
1897	272,550	310,752
1898	276,183	301,700
1899	282,678	302,503
1900	282,056	355,994
1901	309,445	335,633
1902	324,670	336,792
1903	318,766	339,238

* 11 months only.

† NOTE—Prior to and including 1872, the financial year closed at the 31st January. In 1873 the present system of closing the accounts at the 31st December came into force.

‡ Including \$200,000 drawn from capital at Ottawa.

Appendix

List of American Consuls since the Consulate was established in 1858

Albert G. Catlin, of Massachusetts, Consul for P. E. I., March 30, 1858, on conf.

John M. Austin, of New York, Consul for P. E. I., Sept. 5, 1861, recess.

Jay Haziell Sherman, of Vermont, Consul for P. E. I., Sept. 30, 1861, recess.

Jay Haziell Sherman, Consul for P. E. I., July 17, 1862, on conf.

Joseph Covill, of Maine, Consul for P. E. I., Sept. 15, 1865, recess; Feb. 16, 1866, on conf.

E. Parker Scammon, of Ohio, Consul for P. E. I., May 4, 1866, on conf.

David M. Dunn, of Indiana, Consul for P. E. I., March 15, 1871, on conf.

Peter S. MacGowan, Vice-Consul, Dec. 16, 1870.

Warren A. Warden, of New York, Consul at Charlottetown, July 20, 1883, recess; Dec. 20, 1883, on conf.

Henry M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Charlottetown, April 16, 1886, on conf.

N. J. George, of Tennessee, Consul at Charlottetown, March 24, 1887, recess; Jan. 16, 1888, on conf.

Isaac C. Hall, of Massachusetts, Consul at Charlottetown, July 24, 1890, on conf.

Dominic J. Kane, of Maine, Consul at Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1893, on conf.

Delmar J. Vail, of Vermont, Consul at Charlottetown, July 17, 1897, on conf.

Frederick W. Hyndman, of Prince Edward Island, Vice-Consul, Dec. 10, 1880.

Frederick W. Hyndman, a British subject, V. & D. C., Oct. 9, 1883.

Daniel C. Hickey, a citizen of the United States, V. & D. C., Feb. 8, 1887.

John MacEachern, a British subject, V. & D. C., Sept. 15, 1887.

John T. Crockett, a British subject, V. & D. C., October 25, 1890.

Manufacturing Industries

Census 1901

TABLE I.

Name or kind of Industry	Establishments	Capital	Wage Earners	Wages for Labor	Cost of Materials	Output
Prince Edward Island	334	\$ 2,081,766	3,359	\$ 331,692	\$ 1,319,058	\$ 2,326,708
Brick, Tile and Pottery	10	9,450	81	3,954		10,335
Butter and Cheese	47	123,229	138	27,185	464,032	567,802
Carriages and Wagons	6	80,230	34	8,088	7,114	20,785
Clothing, (Men's)	8	39,873	70	14,030	18,225	42,595
Fish, (preserved)	198	511,473	2,194	93,999	248,645	496,027
Foundry and Machine Shop Products...	4	102,150	110	35,754	30,090	106,300
Leather, tanned, curried and finished...	3	40,100	32	8,216	25,767	44,800
Hog Products.....	12	80,145	68	10,387	12,255	35,834
Lumber Products	8	223,500	95	30,772	49,406	118,150
Plumbing and Tinsmithing	5	34,050	34	7,888	29,336	55,700
Printing and Publishing	9	111,152	117	23,428	23,221	92,719
Starch	6	58,400	85	3,280	35,100	47,800
All other Industries (1)	18	668,014	301	64,711	375,873	687,861

(1) Includes:—1 Agricultural Implements; 1 Boot and Shoes; 1 Condensed Milk; 1 Coopers; 1 Electric Light; 2 Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 2 Furniture and Upholstered Goods; 1 Gas Illuminating and Heating; 1 Liquors (malt); 1 Monuments and Tombstones; 1 Printing and Book-binding; 2 Slaughtering and Meat Packing; 2 Tobacco (smoking and chewing and snuff); 1 Woollen Goods.

NOTE.—Only establishments employing 5 hands and upwards, have been enumerated in the census of 1901.

Census 1901

TABLE II.

Manufacturing Industries employing *Five Hands and over*, compared for 1901 and 1891

	1901		1891	
	Establishments No.	Output \$	Establishments No.	Output \$
Prince Edward Island	334	2,326,708	281	1,998,701
Brick and Tile	10	10,335	7	8,739
Butter and Cheese	47	567,802	4	8,448
Carriages and Wagons	6	20,785	4	25,000
Clothing, (Men's)	8	42,595	22	214,470
Fish, (preserved)	198	496,027	161	542,491
Foundry, and Machine Shop Products ..	4	106,300	3	59,900
Leather, tanned, curried and finished ..	3	44,800	2	16,100
Log Products	12	35,834	9	48,025
Lumber Products	8	118,150	3	48,200
Plumbing and Tinsmithing	5	55,700	6	35,150
Printing and Publishing	9	92,719	6	71,800
Starch	6	47,800	5	43,850
All other Industries (1)	18	687,861	49	876,528

(1) SEE TABLE I.

Charlottetown Market Prices

Apples 8c to 20c per dozen, and 30c to \$1.00 per bushel ;
 Barley 50c to 65 cents per bushel ; Brant 75c to \$1.00 a pair ;
 beef live weight, 4c to 6c per lb. ; Beef, small, 7c to 12c per
 lb. ; Butter, fresh, from 17c in summer, to 25c in winter ;
 Butter, tub, 15c to 20c per lb. ; Beans, green, 4c per lb. ;
 Blueberries 3c to 7c per quart ; Black Currants 8c to 15c per
 quart ; Beets, 25c to 40c per bushel ; Cabbages 12c to 30c a
 dozen ; Celery 3c to 7c per head ; Cheese 12c to 16c per lb. ;
 Codfish, fresh, 5c to 15c each according to size ; Codfish,
 corned, 3c to 12c each ; Corn, green, 12c for a dozen ears ;
 Cranberries, 8c to 14c per quart ; Carrots, 25c to 50c per
 bushel ; Ducks 60c to 80c a pair ; Fresh Eggs 10c to 25c a
 dozen according to the season ; Fowls 50c to 80c a pair ;
 Flour, Island made, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt ; Gooseberries,
 8c to 15c per quart ; Hides 5c to 7c per lb. ; Hay 50c to 70c
 per cwt. ; Hake 4c to 12c each ; Herring 5c to 10c per
 dozen ; Huckleberries, 8c to 12c per quart ; Lamb 45c to 90c
 per quarter carcass ; Lobsters 5c to 20c each ; Mackerel,
 fresh, 8c to 15c each according to supply ; Oats 25c to 35c
 per bushel ; Oatmeal, \$2.00 to \$2.40 per cwt. ; Onions 1c to
 5c per lb. ; Green Peas 10c to 15c per quart ; Potatoes 16c to
 30c per bushel ; Pork 5c to 8c per lb. ; Young Pigs, \$1.00 to
 \$3.00 each ; Parsnips, 20c to 30c per bushel ; Partridges 50c
 to 65c a pair ; Radishes 3c a bunch ; Raspberries 5c to 10c
 per quart ; Red Currants, 10c to 20c per quart ; Sheep pelts
 40c to 60c each ; Straw \$1.25 to \$3.00 per load ; Strawberries
 10c to 20c per quart ; Smelts 3c to 5c per doz ; Sausages 12c
 per lb. ; Turkeys 75c to \$1.50 ; Turnips 16c to 20c per
 bushel ; Tomatoes, green 10c per peck ; Veal 8c per lb ; Wild
 Geese 50c to 80c each.

Fisheries—Value of the yield since 1873

1873, \$	207,595	1888, \$	876,862
1874,	288,863	1889,	886,431
1875,	298,927	1890,	1,041,109
1876,	494,967	1891,	1,238,734
1877,	763,036	1892,	1,179,857
1878,	840,344	1893,	1,133,368
1879,	1,402,301	1894,	1,119,738
1880,	1,675,089	1895,	976,836
1881,	1,955,290	1896,	976,126

Appendix. *Fisheries—value of yield since 1873—Cont.*

1882,	\$ 1,855,687	1897,	\$ 954,949
1883,	1,272,468	1898,	1,070,206
1884,	1,085,619	1899,	1,043,645
1885,	1,293,430	1900,	1,059,193
1886,	1,141,991	1901,	1,050,623
1887,	1,037,426	1902,	887,024

Fishing and Game Laws.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Dominion and Provincial Parliaments have passed laws to prevent the wanton destruction of fish and game, and for the establishment of close seasons.

The Dominion Trout-fishing regulations are as follows:—

“ In the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, no one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any speckled trout, salmon trout, gray trout, white trout, lake trout, winanish, toag, land-locked salmon, or any other kind of trout from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of March in each year, both days inclusive. ”

There are no other Government restrictions but on some streams parties hold fishing leases. Further information can be obtained from the resident Fishery Officers.

GAME PROTECTION

An Act passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1879 for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals together with an amendment in 1898 provides as follows:—

“ None of the birds or animals hereinafter mentioned shall be taken or killed or attempted to be taken or killed within the periods hereinafter mentioned: 1. Partridge between the 1st day of December and the 1st day of October. 2. Wood-cock and snipe between the 1st day of January and the 20th day of August. 3. Water fowl, which are known as wild duck, between the 1st day of March and the 25th day of August. 4. Hares or rabbits between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September. 5. Muskrat, martin or otter between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November. ” The same shall not be had in possession, or offered for sale during the periods in which they are so protected.—No eggs shall be had in possession

Appendix. Game Protection,—Cont.

nor shall wood-cock be killed before sunrise or after sunset. The penalty for breaches of the Act is a fine not exceeding \$25 nor less than \$5 for each bird, animal or egg.

An Act to protect wild fowl passed in 1884 prohibits the killing of any kind of wild fowl between sunset and sunrise, and the penalty for infractions of the same is \$50.

Table of Distances.

* Table of Distances between Charlottetown and various points abroad, with, in some instances, the time required to make the journey in the summer season :—

From Charlottetown to :

	Miles	Hours
Pictou, N. S.	60	
Truro N. S. (via Pictou)	116	
Hawkesbury, C. B. (by water)	94	
“ (via Pictou)	159	
Louisburg, C. B., (via Hawkesbury)	222	
“ (via Pictou)	279	
North Sydney, C. B. (via Hawkesbury)	173	
“ (via Pictou)	238	
Halifax, N. S., (via Pictou)	165	10
“ (via Strait of Canso)	274	
Windsor, N. S., (via Truro N. S.)	173	11
“ (via Halifax)	224	
Yarmouth, N. S., (via Halifax)	375	
Point du Chene, N. B.,	90	5
Moncton, N. B., (via Point du Chene)	110	6 20 min.
St. John, N. B., (via Point du Chene)	200	9 20 “
Fredericton, N. B.	269	12
St. Stephen, N. B.	284	13
Chatham, N. B.	192	
Campbellton N. B.	295	
Dalhousie, N. B.	296	
River du Loup, P. Q.	484	
Point Levis, P. Q.,	599	
Quebec, (I. C. R.)	600	21
Montreal, (I. C. R.)	772	24
“ (C. P. R.)	681	24
Ottawa, (C. A.)	887	27
“ (C. P. R.)	796	27

* **ERRATUM**—PAGE 112, twelfth line, omit 16

Appendix. *Table of Distances—Cont.*

Toronto, (G. T. R.)	1,105	37	
“ (C. P. R.)	1,019	35	
Winnipeg, Man.,	2,107		
Dawson City	4,835		
Vancouver, B. C.	3,584	124	
St. John's, Nfld. (via Port Aux Basque)	806		
St. John's Nfld. (via Halifax)	797		
Vanceboro, Maine, (C. P. R.)	290		
Bangor (All Rail)	404		
Portland (All Rail)	540		
Boston (All Rail)	654	23	25 min.
“ (E. S. Co.)	530	16	
“ (Plant Line)	663		
New York (all Rail)	880	30	
Philadelphia	972	32	
Washington, D. C.	1,097		
Buffalo	1,122		
Chicago	1,524		
St. Louis	1,829		
Liverpool, G. B.	3,000		
London, (via Liverpool)	3,203		



Appendix.

The following Table shows the mean highest; mean lowest; monthly mean, and average temperatures, etc.; and the precipitation (in inches) at Charlottetown during the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903:—

1900

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly Means
Mean highest	33.5	31.2	34.2	43.8	56.1	69.3	75.2	72.8	66.3	58.1	44.5	30.8	51.3
Mean lowest	14.3	15.8	19.2	30.6	38.5	50.0	57.1	56.5	50.3	43.1	32.4	17.5	35.4
Mean range	19.2	15.4	15.0	13.2	17.6	19.3	18.1	16.3	16.0	15.0	12.1	13.3	15.9
Monthly mean	23.9	23.5	26.7	37.2	47.3	59.6	66.1	64.6	58.3	50.6	38.5	24.1	43.4
Warmest day	48.1	46.8	46.4	56.0	80.0	78.0	87.1	84.3	85.1	69.1	62.0	39.3	
Coldest day	1.9	-6.6	-0.6	22.5	30.6	35.4	48.6	49.0	38.2	28.8	20.5	-1.6	
Rain	2.37	1.93	2.34	2.00	2.61	2.25	1.04	3.48	5.04	6.95	5.39	.24	35.64
Snow	4.90	6.60	14.90	22.60						.40	14.10	21.10	84.60
TOTAL—Rain, melted snow	2.86	2.59	3.83	4.26	2.61	2.25	1.04	3.48	5.04	6.99	6.80	2.35	44.10

1901

Mean highest	28.0	28.0	35.2	49.9	59.4	70.7	78.4	76.8	69.3	55.8	42.6	36.0	52.5
Mean lowest	10.6	15.7	18.8	33.6	42.3	51.6	58.3	59.6	51.5	40.8	32.1	22.6	36.5
Mean range	17.4	12.3	16.4	16.3	17.1	19.1	20.1	17.2	17.8	15.0	10.5	13.4	16.0
Monthly mean	19.3	21.8	27.0	41.7	50.8	61.1	68.3	68.2	60.4	48.3	37.3	29.3	44.5
Warmest day	46.0	39.0	46.6	67.1	76.4	82.8	87.6	83.6	80.1	66.0	59.4	47.0	
Coldest day	15.8	1.3	0.7	26.3	32.0	38.8	48.3	47.0	36.6	28.8	18.0	8.4	
Rain	1.68	.28	1.11	.90	3.43	1.29	1.25	3.31	3.45	3.14	1.25	3.34	24.43
Snow	11.40	15.60	3.50	2.50							5.50	19.10	57.50
TOTAL—Rain, melted snow	2.82	1.83	1.46	1.15	3.43	1.29	1.25	3.31	3.45	3.14	1.80	5.25	30.18

1902

Mean highest	28.7	31.2	40.2	49.4	56.4	63.2	74.1	74.3	72.8	54.5	44.3	29.4	51.6
Mean lowest	14.9	18.0	28.2	33.7	39.3	47.2	55.9	58.5	56.0	40.4	32.3	17.7	36.9
Mean range	13.8	13.2	12.0	15.7	17.1	16.0	18.2	15.8	16.8	14.1	12.0	11.7	14.7
Monthly mean	21.8	24.6	34.2	41.5	47.8	55.2	65.0	66.4	64.4	47.5	38.3	23.5	44.2
Warmest day	48.0	42.8	52.7	69.6	71.6	78.6	83.8	83.6	80.0	66.3	54.0	46.8	
Coldest day	0.6	1.1	4.1	5.5	31.2	39.3	43.7	47.5	40.0	28.0	25.6	-6.3	
Rain	.86	.34	2.08	2.33	1.67	3.78	.81	3.12	2.63	2.91	1.09	1.41	23.03
Snow	12.10	10.60	11.00	.30							8.70	24.90	67.60
TOTAL—Rain, melted snow	2.07	1.40	3.18	2.26	1.67	3.78	.81	3.12	2.63	2.91	1.96	3.90	29.79

1903

Mean highest	25.8	25.7	33.1	43.8	56.6	65.1	74.5	70.6	65.2	53.0	43.8	29.5	49.3
Mean lowest	10.2	10.0	23.3	29.5	37.9	46.4	56.0	52.9	50.4	39.1	30.9	15.1	33.5
Mean range	15.6	15.7	14.8	14.3	18.7	18.7	18.5	17.7	14.8	13.9	12.9	14.4	15.8
Monthly mean	18.0	17.8	30.7	36.6	47.2	55.8	65.2	61.7	57.8	46.0	37.3	22.3	41.4
Warmest day	41.5	45.2	48.1	64.7	73.2	76.6	83.0	80.8	76.0	68.3	57.0	46.7	
Coldest day	-10.5	-7.4	2.7	17.0	27.6	32.1	42.0	42.7	38.3	30.0	17.4	-1.6	
Rain	.78	.64	3.78	3.34	.77	2.24	3.22	2.22	4.17	3.66	7.22	1.88	33.92
Snow	20.70	16.70	9.30	10.30	.80						6.80	24.40	89.00
TOTAL—Rain, melted snow	2.85	2.31	4.71	4.37	.85	2.24	3.22	2.22	4.17	3.66	7.90	4.32	42.82

List of Hotels

PLACE	NAME	NO. AC	Terms	
			PER DAY	PER WEEK
Tignish	Bellevue	10	\$1.50	\$5.00
Alberton	Albion Terrace	40	1.50	5.00
"	Revere	20	1.00	4.00
"	Wisner	10	1.50	5.00
Summerside	Clifton	40	2.00	Agt.
"	Russ	50	1.50	7.00
"	Campbell	40	1.25 up	6.00
"	Queen	50	1.50	Agt.
"	Strathcona	30	1.00 up	Agt.
Kensington	Clark	20	1.25	6.00
Hunter River	McMillan	10	1.00	4.00
"	Hunter River	12	1.00	
Charlottetown	Victoria	250	2.00 up	10.50 up
"	Queen	100	1.50—2	7.00 up
"	Revere	60	1—1.50	4—7.00
"	Eureka	20	1.50—2	7.00
"	Plaza	20	2.00	Agt.
"	Windsor	20	1.00	5—6.00
Cardigan	Smith	10	1.25	5.00
"	Cardigan	12	1.50	Agt.
Montague	McDonald		1—1.50	6.00
Georgetown	Aitken	20	1.50	Agt.
"	Tapper	10	1.50	5—6.00
"	Revere	15	1.00	3—5.00
"	Central	10	1.00	3—5.00
St. Peter's	McLean	10	1.25	5.00
"	Fraser	10	1.25	5.00
Souris	Sea View	40	1.50	Agt.
"	Kimble	10	1.00	5.00
"	Imperial	25	1.50	5.—600

The following Hotels open for the Season beginning about
15th June to 1st July

PLACE	NAME	PROPRIETOR	NO AC	Terms	
				per day	per week
Hampton	Pleasant View	M. Smith	50	\$1.00	\$5.00
Stanhope	Mutch's	F. Mutch	25	1.30	5—7
"	Cliff	J. J. Davies	100	2.00	10—12
Brackley Beach	Shaw's	Robert Shaw	50	1.30	6—8
"	Sea View	F. Houston	40	1.00	5—6
Rustico	Seaside	J. Newson & Co.	70	1.75	7—10
"	Orby Point	A. J. Rollings	25	1.30	5—8
Malpeque	North Shore	G. F. Beairsto	25	1.00	6—up
"	Hodgson	W. Hodgson	15	1.00	6—up
Tracadie	Acadia	I. C. Hall	100	2.00	8—10
Pownal	Florida	W. Brown	15	1.50	5—7

List of Boarding Houses

with advantages of salt water bathing, where a limited number of persons can be accommodated for a few weeks in summer.

NAME	PLACE	NEAREST RAILWAY STATION
Miss Anna B. Mutch	Prince St., Ch'town	Charlottetown
Miss A. McKenna	" "	"
Louis Haszard	Queen St., "	"
Mrs. R. P. Rogerson	Victoria	"
Benjamin Bowness	Montrose	Alberton
Charles McNeill	Campbellton	Bloomfield
James McKendrick	"	"
Mrs. George Bell	Stanley Bridge	Bradalbane
Mrs. J. W. McDonald	Grand Tracadie	Bedford
Mrs. H. L. McDonald	Cardigan	Cardigan
Mrs. David Lewis	"	"
Mrs. Smith	"	"
David Lefurgey	Bedeque	Summerside
Thomas Moyse	Central Bedeque	Freetown
Samuel McGougan	Malpeque	Kensington
John Sinnott	St. Peter's Harbor	Morell
Thomas Andrews	St. Eleanor's	Summerside
Thomas M. Linkletter	"	"
Mrs. Albert Schurman	Central Bedeque	"
Jesse A. Wright	North Bedeque	"
Miss Viola McKenzie	Summerside	"
Henry Squarebriggs	Souris	Souris
Mrs. Capt. D. McDonald	"	"
Mrs. Rodk. McDonald	East Lake	"

It would be advisable for tourists or others who contemplate spending some time at these resorts to correspond with the proprietors before coming to P. E. Island, so as to make sure of receiving the desired accommodation on arrival.

Visitors to Prince Edward Island who desire additional information relating to hotels, boarding houses, steamers, etc., and how to reach the different seaside and country resorts, fishing places, etc., can obtain the same by calling on or writing any ticket agent on the Prince Edward Island Railway.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

IN THE
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Lat. of Charlottetown, $46^{\circ}14' N.$
Long. of " $63^{\circ}10' 22'' W.$
Principal Roads
Township Lines
P. E. I. Railway

Scale of Statute Miles.
0 5 10 20

